CATTO'S WHISKY.
Now for sale at all
LEADING BARS, HOTELS
AND AT
All Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 52,947—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
Largest Sale in the World.
Brand Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M. L. MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman.	22nd Aug.
* PENINSULAR	6294	A. G. Cubits	29th "
M. L. EGYPT	7512	J. R. Lendon	5th Sept.
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	12th "
M. L. ARABIA	7908	T. Leigh	19th "
* PENINSULAR	6294	A. G. Cubits	26th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	3rd Oct.
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	10th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7338	C. H. S Tocque.	17th "
* PENINSULAR	6294	A. G. Cubits	24th "
M. L. MOLDAVIA	10000	E. H. Gordon	31st "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th August, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Flandin	10th Sept. 1903.
DUMBEA	5,807	Le Coispellier	8th Oct. 1903.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	5th Nov. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

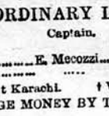
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "VILLE de la CIOTAT" 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 21st Aug. 1903.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Oct. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,005	19th Aug. 1903
* † NIPPON		6,317	22nd Dec. 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND		6,046	23rd Aug. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "Bombay Gazette" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "Bombay Gazette," Head Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 21st Aug., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KANGRA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 25th Aug., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 20th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 25th August (with transhipment at Delacoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quilimane, and Mozambique.)

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 8th Sept., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town.)

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST

S.S. "CHILKA," 2,000 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 22nd August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th August, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,530	O. Canepa	15th Sept. 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 150
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 840; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept. 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road. No. 27.

PASSENGER SEASON 1904.

PASSENGERS intending to proceed Home next year are advised to register their names as early as possible.

The Dates of through Regular Sailings will be as follows:—

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL. S. N. Co.:—
9th and 23 January.
6th and 20th February.
5th and 19th March.
2nd, 16th and 30th April.
14th and 28th May.
11th and 25th June.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.:—
28th January, 25th February, 24th March, 21st April, 19th May and 16th June.

AUSTRIAN LLOYDS:—
1st and 15th of each month, January to June.

RUBATTINO S. N. Co.:—
15th of each month.

ANCHOR LINE:—
Two Steamers a month, usually.

For further particulars please apply to
WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

Offices also at Calcutta, Karachi, London, Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said, Capetown, Durban, and Johannesburg.

Of Course you require the BEST Cup of Tea possible.

THEREFORE YOU SHOULD DRINK ONLY
BRITANNIA BRAND TEAS
(KANGRA VALLEY)
which are undoubtedly the BEST and CHEAPEST
And are specially selected from the CHOICEST GROWTHS OBTAINABLE.

TEA AND COFFEE MART,
80, 82, 84, HORNBY ROAD,
FORT, BOMBAY.

EXPANDING WATCH BRACELETS

IN a great variety of Designs, all in 18 carat Gold, fitted with superior quality Keyless Cylinder Movements, guaranteed Time-keepers. Bracelets of the very best workmanship, not liable to get out of order.

		Rs.
No. 1.	18 CARAT GOLD, Plain Watch Bracelet, Cylinder Movement, Plain or Fancy Dial	120
No. 2.	As above; Front Bezel Enamelled	125
No. 3.	As above; HEART SHAPE Watch, with Enamelled Front Bezel, set with fine Oriental Pearls	155
No. 4.	As No 1; Front Bezel set with a row of fine Oriental Pearls	140
No. 5.	As above; Front Bezel set with a row of fine Pearls or Pearls and Turquoises, and also on the Bracelet	160
No. 6.	As above; Front Bezel set with 8 Diamonds and 8 Emeralds, and on Bracelet 2 large Diamonds and 2 Emeralds	445
No. 6.	As above; Front Bezel set with 14 Diamonds and 28 Rubies; 4 large Diamonds and 2 Rubies on Bracelet	550
No. 7.	HORSE SHOE Watch Bracelet, set with 6 large Rubies and 4 Diamonds; on Bracelet 16 Rubies and 6 Diamonds	545
No. 8.	VERY SUPERIOR Bracelet Watch, with LEVER Movement; Front Rim set with Rubies and Diamonds of the best water	600

TERMS: CASH OR V. P. P.

THE WEST END WATCH CO.,
11, HORNBY ROAD,
Opposite General Post Office,
BOMBAY.

A PERFECT SMOKE.

THE

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND ARE PACKED IN

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Ring

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Extra large, 5 inches Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in. Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in, Rs. 29-0

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" No. 3, 3½ in. Rs. 27-8
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO. LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON

MANILA ROPES

BY

HARTON & Co., OF CALCUTTA.

DICK'S PATENT COTTON CANVAS DRIVING BELTS.

ENGLISH CANVAS FIRE HOSE, LAWSON'S ASBESTOS BOILER COVERING COMPOSITIONS, "ARROW," "INVINCIBLE" AND "CHALLENGE" BRANDS.

W. CROWDER & Co., LD.,
3, APOLLO STREET, FORT,

KNICKNACKS.

IN DAINTY AND SEASONABLE NOVELTIES

SUITABLE AS—

SOUVENIRS
BIRTHDAY PRESENTS
WEDDING PRESENTS
GYMKHANA PRIZES
Etc., Etc.

Extensive Assortments of Fancies suitable for Presentation Purposes in small Silver and Gold Ware may be seen in our SHOW ROOM. New Patterns are constantly added.

SPECIALITIES
HIGH CLASS DIAMOND WORK

NECKLACES	BROOCHES
PENDANTS	BRACELETS
TIARAS	RINGS

A Good Assortment always in Stock in Variety and Novelty in Design.

MARCKS & CO. LIMITED,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ARIEL CYCLES.

Rs. 200 CASH OR HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.
ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET ON APPLICATION.

CYCLE CAPES FOR THE MONSOON
FOOTBALLS, CRICKET BALLS,
HOT WATER BOTTLES
AND
RUBBER GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTION.
FRESH STOCK OF CARRIAGE RUBBER NOW ON SHOW.
INSPECTION INVITED. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE CORONATION CYCLE
AND
RUBBER GOODS DEPOT,

POONA: Messrs. PRIEST & Co. HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY. CALCUTTA: Messrs. MAUD & Co.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.
The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA. Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4.
F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.

NOW READY.

PRICE Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, is a small neatly bound Book, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

WEDDING CAKES, Artistically Decorated and Almond Iced, made to any size, at Re. 1-8 per lb.

WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS, Each Ornament complete with Bouquet, from Rs. 5 to 25 each. (A large selection to choose from.)

WEDDING CAKE STANDS: Designs submitted and made to order.

WEDDING CRACKERS, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8 per box.

WEDDING FAVORS, (with Satin Ribbon and Flowers).

WEDDING FLAGS, White Silk, As. 12 and Re. 1 each.

WEDDING CAKE WREATHS, a beautiful assortment.

WEDDING CAKE BOXES, in four sizes, from Re. 1 per box.

CONFETTI, Etc. Etc. Etc.

AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE HENRY DALLAS' MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT,
WEDNESDAY, 19TH AUGUST.
"A CHINESE HONEYMOON."

THURSDAY, 20TH AUGUST.
"THREE LITTLE MAIDS."

FRIDAY, 21ST AUGUST.
"THE MESSENGER BOY."

SATURDAY, 22ND AUGUST.
"THE MIKADO,"

Commencing each Evening at 9-30 Sharp.

PRICES:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, and Re. 1,
Seats may be Reserved at SOUNDY & CO.
W. FLEMING VALLANCE,
Manager.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the RESIDENTS and RATEPAYERS of the F. and G. WARDS, under the Chairmanship of MANMOHANDAS RAMJI, Esq., J. P., will be held, under the auspices of the BOMBAY RATEPAYERS' ASSOCIATION, on SUNDAY, the 23rd August, 1903, at 11-30 A. M., in the Antonio Da Silva's School, at Dadar, for the purpose of adopting the petition of the said Association to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council, in the matter of the City of Bombay Improvement Scheme V.

The Public are cordially invited to attend.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club-House on WEDNESDAY, 19th August, 1903, at 9-30 P.M.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS,
Honorary Secretary.

POONA 7TH EXTRA MEETING.
WEDNESDAY, 20TH AUGUST, 1903.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 19th August, 1903.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 13th August, 1903.

A LIVERPOOL FIRM, having extensive connections, is open to undertake COMMISSIONS for Wholesale House exporting Indian Produce, Cotton, etc., to this Market. References exchanged. Correspondence invited.

Address "K.," Care LEE and NIGHTINGALE, Advertising Contractors, Liverpool, England.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 76 of 1902.

DHARAMDAS VALLABHDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 3rd Bhatwada Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

vs.

GOPAL LALCHAND, residing at Sutar Chawl, without the Fort, RUNCHORDAS KHOOSHAL and LALLOO HURJEE, residing at Abdool Rehman Street, without the Fort, and MANEKCHAND BHIKA, residing at New Hanuman Street, without the Fort, all of Bombay, Hindus .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 17th day of November, 1902, the following two immoveable properties will be SOLD in two seprate lots by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of August, 1903, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title, and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendants in the following properties, viz :—

LOT NO I.

All that piece of land situate on the south side of the Public Road leading to Banganga at Walkeshwar, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1529 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 3?, new No 11237, old Survey No 3, and new Survey No 7277, together with the building erected and standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 2357, and Street No. 53, and bounded by the east by the property of Jairam Somaji, on the west by the Temple of Shri Baleevji, on the north by Public Road leading to Banganga, and on the south or the property belonging to Dwarkadas Laljeebhoy, and which said premises have been for some time past and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground, with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Warden Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 351 7/9 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3627, and Street No. 61, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of the said Govindji Thakersey Mooljl, on or towards the west by the property of Vasonjee Walji, on or towards the north by the Seashore, and on or towards the south by the public passage leading to the said Warden Road, and which said premises are now and for some time past have been in the occupation of the tenants of the said Punch.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner at the Office of Messrs Muljee and Dharamsey, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No 8, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated the 7th day of July, 1903.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 423 OF 1902.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED .....Plaintiffs.

versus

(1) DAYABHAI TAPIDAS and
(2) THE KALIDAS VARJIDAS SPINNING and WEAVING MILL COMPANY, LIMITED, a Joint stock Company now in liquidation through N. C. Macleod, Esquire, its Official Liquidator .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the sixteenth day of January, 1903, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of September, 1903, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and of the 1st Defendant in

LOT NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of Koras free-hold new Salt Batty ground, situate and being without the Fort in the Mahim District, near Mingol Mondley, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 388, 692 and 693, containing by admeasurements Five thousand and ten square yards, be the same, little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Batty Ground of Mahadeo Thakor, on or towards the West by the property of Dadaji Habbaji, on or towards the North by the Public Passage, partly by the ground of Antonio Dedello and partly by the batty ground of Dadaji Habbaji, and on or towards the South partly by the property of Dadaji Habbaji and partly by the batty ground of Narrayen Thakor.

LOT NO. II.

All those two messuages, tenements or dwelling-house adjoining to each other, standing on the Fazendari ground, belonging to Hormusji Bomanji Shett in Dhanji Doongarsi Street, without the Fort walls of Bombay, which ground measures two hundred and two square yards and two-thirds of another square yard, be the same, little more or less, and is bounded on the East by the house formerly of Hirjibhai Beramji but now of Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Baronet, on the West by the Public Road called Dhanji Doongarsi Street, on the North by the Agiary of Shapurji Cuppawalla, and on the South by the house late of Pallonji Eduljee Appoo but now the property of Merwanji Bomanji, and which dwelling-houses are assessed under No. 22.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 18th day of July, 1903.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

GUARANTEED

CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES,

ELEPHANT BRAND,

Superior to any Imported in India.

CHALLENGE COMPETITION.

COUPE & Co.'s STEEL WHEELS

Suitable for 2 and 4 wheeled Carriages.

APPLY

GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,

67, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MR. FELIX STERNBERG,
(THE RUSSIAN PIANIST)
Pupil of Anton Rubinstein and Adolphe Henselt
IS PREPARED TO GIVE PIANO LESSONS TO
Advanced Pupils
FOR TERMS, APPLY TO
MESSRS. SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Agents.
40, MEDOW ST. AND OAK LANE.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "KINSHIU MARU," Captain T. HARRISON, 2,851 Tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on 25th inst.

For Freight and Passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 18th August 1903.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's SS. "FRANZ FERDINAND," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 6 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "KINSHIU MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in K Shed, Prince's Dock. All claims for short delivery, damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing Shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 18th August, 1903.

NOTICE.

SALE BY AUCTION OF SHARES OF THE NAPIER HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

BY order of the DECCAN BANK LD, POONA, the Undersigned will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 7th September, 1903, at 2-30 P.M., at their Auction Room, East Street, Poona, (BY) Eight hundred and sixty SHARES of the NAPIER HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, in lots of 50 Shares each or in such smaller lots as will suit purchasers.

For conditions of Sale apply to the Undersigned.

HAJEE KASUM LUDHA & SON,
Auctioneers.

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THE WELL-KNOWN PHOTOGRAPHER, B. S. POONEE, has RETURNED from AUSTRALIA and asks the PATRONAGE of his Friends and Customers.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of September, 1903, for works in the construction of LATRINES and URINALS in various parts of Bombay.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 530, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment, to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. INST., C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 18th August, 1903.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

ISSUE OF RUPEES SIXTY LAKHS FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURES GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 80 OF THE ACT, REPAYABLE IN 60 YEARS.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 52–59 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898 (assented to by the Governor-General of India), the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby INVITE TENDERS FOR RUPEES SIXTY LAKHS bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum repayable in sixty years. It is not the intention of the Trustees to issue any further Loan during the current financial year.

2. Under Section 29 (f) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the High Court has passed a rule authorizing the investment of Trust Moneys in Debentures issued by the Board.

3. The guarantee for the fulfilment of the Board's liabilities provided in the Act includes, inter alia, a provision (Section 80) that, in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest due under sections 52 and 54 (including interest on the Board's Debentures) or in setting aside and investing any sum required for the Sinking Fund for redemption of the Board's Debentures, the Accountant-General of Bombay or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the office of the said Accountant-General shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be paid or to be set aside and invested.

4. Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

5. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable in Bombay in sixty years from 20th August 1963 and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly in Bombay at the Head Office of the Bank of Bombay or, subject to notification, at the Office of the Trustees in Bombay.

6. Three per cent. of the amount tendered for to be deposited on application; the balance to be paid on or before the 31st day of December 1903.

7. (a) Tenders for sums of Rs. 10,000 and under will be required to pay the full amount in one instalment on or before 31st December 1903, Anticipation Interest at 4 per cent. per annum from the date of payment up to the 31st day of December, 1903, will be paid by cheque at the time of issue of Debentures.

7. (b) Tenderers for sums of over Rs. 10,000 will be allowed to pay in such instalments and on such dates as may suit their convenience provided that payment be made in full not later than the 31st day of December 1903 and provided that payments will not be received in more than four instalments, each of which must be for a multiple of Rs. 500. Anticipation interest on sums paid, at 4 per cent. per annum, from date or dates of payment, to 31st day of December 1903 will be paid by cheque at the time of issue of Debentures. No Debentures will be issued till full payment has been made on account of each allotment.

8. The deposit of 3 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made and will, together with any instalment paid as above provided, be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up by the 31st day of December, 1903.

9. Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, up to 12 o'clock noon on the 20th August 1903, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

10. Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

11. The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board.

By Order of the Board,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Office of the Bombay Improvement Trust, Albert Buildings, Horaby Road, Bombay, 18th July, 1903.

BY APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,

SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,

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THE MORAL.

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Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

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Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October).

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 „ „
6 Months 4½ „ „

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Bombay, 16th July, 1903.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)..........................Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 14,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent, per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.......................Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund .... „ 15,50,000
Uncalled Capital .... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the Daily Balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum Per cent.
For 2 Years..........................5	
„ 1 Year..............................4½	„
„ 6 Months...........................4	„
„ 3 Months...........................3½	„

The Bank offers special Facilities and Advice to Constituents as to the Purchase and Sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the Principle and Interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee Shareholders' and Investors' Interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further Information apply to—

D. KING, Agent.

Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH;
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 6,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq. (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKER & Co.,
GENT'S TAILORS AND LADIES' DRESSMAKERS.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS,
MADE UP ACCORDING TO LATEST FASHION STYLE, FIT, AND WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

38, Esplanade Cross Road,
OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL.

'GRAPHOLOGIST'S ELECTRO VIGOUR PILLS'

THE MOST WONDERFUL MEDICINE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND LOSS OF MANHOOD.

THESE PILLS wonderfully increase Blood and strengthen the Limbs, improve Digestion and Appetite and Restore the broken down Constitution to Health and Vigour.

Price per Bottle Rs. 2. Postage Extra.

☞ To introduce this Greatest Tonic, Graphologist will post you a Trial Bottle on receipt of 4 Annas Postage Stamps.

Please Address:—
GRAPHOLOGIST, MANDVI POST, BOMBAY.
Can also be had from:—
B. D. MOTIWALLA, 18, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
A. B. MEHTA, (Union Typewriting Co.,) Pydhoni, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Edward's House, Apollo Reclamation, near the Saluting Battery, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, plain and carved E.-P. household furniture of the latest design, such as drawing-room suit lined with French plush, cabinets marble top tables, brass and iron bedsteads, almyras, cloth and hanging presses, real Persian carpets, Treacher's glassware, rich porcelain ware, best plated ware, hall, table, hanging and wall lamps by Hinks and Ditmar, China, Japanese and satsuma vases, real porcelain and Australian table ornaments, rich oil paintings and oleographs, door curtains, china and coir matting, one nearly new Beeston-Humber gent's bicycle with free-wheel and back paddling brake, English ice box with refrigerator, Singapore cane furniture, &c. &c. the property of Captain R. H. E. Pennell, Presidency Paymaster.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of the concerned—S. S. 'Bevia.'

M. S. 1 to 12 -12 cases electrical appliances.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 handsome strong second hand victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th August, 1903.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Superior Woollen Worsted Coatings, Venetians, Fancy Suiting. Tennis Flannels. Scotch Tweeds, Black Lustres, Serge, &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, the remainder of a consignment of superior woollen cloth, just landed ex. s. s. "Peninsular," consisting of—

All wool superior mixture coloured venetians, super black and blue diagonal venetians and jubilee coatings, fancy coloured suiting flannels, white tennis serge and fancy striped flannels, Scotch tweeds, fancy coloured whipcord and vecuna coatings, coloured homespun, fancy striped and check suiting worsteds, Shepherd check suiting, coloured knitted and venetian coatings, black silk mixed lustres, black and blue twill and military serge meltons, &c.

The pieces which are from 3 to 20 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers and are on view.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

On FRIDAY, the 21st instant at 2 p. m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Belvedere Road, near Wari Bunder, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned—

A large quantity of cotton, damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the second floor of Whiteaway and Laidlaw's Building, Hornby Road, Fort, the valuable handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, best platedware, crockery and glassware, nearly new Rosewood cottage piano by Soundy, and Co., English ice box, Singer's hand and foot sewing machine, table ornaments, wind-proof lamps, etc., the property of an European gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., the furniture and effects of the late Bai Navajbai, widow of the late Mr. Muncherji Palonji Writer, consisting of—

Blackwood and teakwood household furniture, iron safe, silk and cotton garments, gold and silver jewellery, silver and copper coins, samples of platedware, crockery and glassware, glass door show cupboards, sample tables, copper brass and german silver utensils, etc.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th August, 1903.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BAPU KHOTE STREET, without the Fort of Bombay.

Under instructions from Bai Kankoo, wife of Sha Kastoorchand Mohunchand, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Thucker Laljee Devsey, the mortgagor, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 25th August, 1903, at 4-30 p.m., the undermentioned property in pursuance of the power of sale conferred by the indenture of mortgage, dated the 17th day of July, 1902.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuages or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate at Bapu Khote Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 94 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax Tenure under No. 1054, and by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. and Street No. 29, and bounded as follows: i.e., on or towards the east by the aforesaid Bapu Khote Street, on or towards the west by the house of Tooljaram Pranjivandas, on or towards the north by the house of Thucker Devsy Jiva, on or towards the south by the house of Bhawasai Lalbhai.

The property will be sold subject to an indenture of mortgage thereof dated the 10th July, 1901, and made between the said Laljee Devsey of the one part and Shrichand Jetha and Partabmal Shrichand of the other part.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. F. R. Pavri, attorney for the abovenamed mortgagee at the office, in Tamarin Lane, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 19th August, 1903.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

SECURITIES—		
2¾ per cent. Consols	90 9/16	= — 3/16
3 per cent. Rentes	97 3/4	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	107 1/2	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 13 16	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	25 1/2	= do
2 months hence	25 1/4	= do
Spot in New York	55 1/8	= do
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25 15	= — 1
Berlin „	20 38 1-2	= unchanged
New York Demand	48 5 3-4	= + 3-8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 7/8 pr ct	= do
6 „ „ „	3 1-4 pr ct	= do
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	3 pr ct	= do
6 month sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8 pr ct	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 1/8 pr ct	= do
7 day market loans	2 1/4 pr ct	= do

Sugar German granulated 1st marks, 10 1-4. Aug. Sept. Steady plus 1-16.

Metals.—Copper Braziers £69 = + £1.
Yellow metal £6.
Tin Plates 11s. 9d.
Bar iron Belgian £5 1s.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £11.
Basic Steel Bars £5 2s.
Rubber.—Para Rubber 4s. 2d. + 1-4d.
Arrival.—Steamer Ernest Simmons.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed easier. Surats steady. Manchester firm. Total sales 5,000. Spot. 6·80 — 4. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports nil. Arrivals closed easier.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·37	5·83	5·43	5·32
—10	—7	—4	—3
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-April.**
5·28	5·27	5·26	5·26
—2	—2	—3	—2

In New York—

Receipts at the Port............	1,000	bales
Do. last year............	3,000	„
Exports to Great Britain	Nil	
Do. do Continent	Nil	
Mid-Uplands............	12·75	unchanged
Futures, month of Dec............	9·67	— 10
Do. do. March	9·67	— 8

In New Orleans—

Spot............	12 5/8	unchanged
Futures, month of Sept	10·76	— 18
Do. do. December	9·52	— 8
Tone at close	steady.	

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 43 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, 17th August 1903:—

Cotton	757	bales.
Wheat	16,751	cwts.
Linseed	2,214	„
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds............	1,141	„
Gingellyseed............	Nil	
Poppyseed............	1,691	„
Groundnuts	10	„
Castorseed............	8,653	„
Rice	4,222	„
Myrabollams	Nil	
Cottonseed............	1,053	„

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, AUGUST 18.

EXCHANGE.—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.				1s. 4d.
Bank Demand............				1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.				1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 6	do	do		1s. 4 5-16d.
French Francs 3	do	do	......	169 3-4
Marks 3	do	do	......	137 3-4
Hongkong 30	Days' Sight		......	133
Shanghai 30	do	do	......	183
Japan 30	do	do	......	152 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone easier.

Cash	98·9
1st Settlement	98·7

Money Market, Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 18th June	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 2nd July	4	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 2nd „	4	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 23rd „	4	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quieter.			
Ready	6	9	0
Rapeseed.—Tone unchanged.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready ...	5	6	0
Yellow Cawnpore Ready ...	5	14	0
Yellow Guzerat Ready ...	5	14	0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	6	7	0
Castorseed—Tone steady.			
Ready	21	8	0

WHEAT.—Tone steady.

Pissi 91 per cent............	Rs.	30 12
Club, No. 1	„	30 0
Hard, Red............	„	23 4

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone quiet.
Estimated sales .... 5,000 Bales

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.			
6·36	5·82			
—1	—1			
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**
5·42	5·31	5·27	5·26	5·26
—1	—1	—1	—1	—1
March-April				
5·25				
—1				

COTTON.—The local market is quieter in sympathy with advices from the Home markets. The business passing is restricted. New Crop is Re. 1 lower at Rs. 2 25 1-2 for Good Broach and Rs. 175 for fully Good Bengal.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUGUST 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier.
Surats steady.
The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols............	90 9-16
3 per cent. Rentes	97 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 13-16
Bar Silver............	25 1-2

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH]

SIMLA, AUGUST 18.

Tuesday.—The depression at the head of the Bay has not yet crossed the Coast, but it now forms a part of the extension of low pressure area extending into the east United Provinces where also a cyclonic circulation of winds is shown. Rain has fallen in Burma, North-east India, the West Coast, the Deccan, Satpuras and the East Coast, but it has been generally light, the only falls exceeding 1 inch being kown 3 inches, Mangalore 2 1-2, Moulmein, Madras and Lucknow 2; Akyab Karadar, Chanda, and Falsepoints, amounts ranging from 1 to 1 1-2 inches. The depression in the Bay will probably move slowly during the next 24 hours in a west north-west or north-west direction. Rain is probable in Burma, Northeast India, the East Coast, Satpuras, the Deccan and the West Coast during the day, but will probably be only light at most stations. It may increase to some extent in the East Satpuras, and the East Coast

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla, In. Cts.		Esplande. In. Cts.		Fort. In. Cs.		Colaba In. Cts
Previously registered............	57	01	60	83	54	49	57	34
Tuesday, 18th August............	0	20	0	05	0	20	00	15
Total............	57	21	60	88	54	69	57	49
Total fall to August 18, 1902	23	82	27	89	27	80	27	56
Total fall to August 18, 1901	80	82	76	45	80	72	74	93

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 18TH AUGUST.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been generally small and irregular. The barometer is in slight excess or defect of normal over the country lying to the south of Latitude 21° and in moderate excess to its north, more especially in Rajputana and Gujarat, where the excess is comparatively large.

Winds are north-easterly or south-easterly at Ratnagiri and Calicut, southerly at Madras and Coimbatore, and south-westerly or north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh in Cutch and at Verawal and Aurangabad.

Temperature.—The greatest variations noticeable are:—Maximum 5° to 9° in excess at Delhi, Jhansi, Jaipur, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa Akola, Malegaon and Ahmednagar, and 6° to 8° in defect at Sholapur and Raipur. The maximum varied from 105° at Jacobabad to 77° at Belgaum, and the minimum from 83° at Jacobabad to 65° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy over nearly the whole country. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain has fallen over the greater part of the country lying to the south of Latitude 20°. The principal amounts are:—2·38" at Mangalore, 1·86" at Madras and 1·14" at Karwar.

Weather is cloudy and favourable for the continuance of passing showers in the Bombay Presidency.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

BIRDWOOD—August 10, at Exmouth, England, the wife of Captain G T Birdwood, M D, Indian Medical Service, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HARVEY—August 12, at Murree, the wife of F J Harvey Executive Engineer, of a son.

NICOLAS—August 10 at Dunga Gali, Hazara, the wife of Captain F C Nicolas, 7th Bengal Lancers (Punjab Commission) of a son, (still-born).

ST. ROMAINE—August 4, at Degshai, the wife of Captain K A St Romaine, I S M D, of a son.

WOODROFFE—August 14, at Calcutta, the wife of J G Woodroffe, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 42m. Sun sets, 6h. 26m. High water, 8-26m., 8-6s. Low water, 1-24m. 2-27s.
Municipal Standing Committee 3-30 p.m.
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Apollo Street, 3 p.m.
League Football, Cooperage.
Bombay Club, Half Yearly General Meeting, 9-30 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, the Henry Dallas Musical Comedy Company.
Gymkhana Mounted Sports.

COMMERCIAL EXAMINATIONS.—The following candidates appeared at the National Union of Teachers (London) Book-keeping Examination from Mr. P. C. Lentin's Bombay Commercial Institution, and all passed:—Advance (1st class) Upadhia B. J.; (2nd class) Parukh N. B. and Hosana N. Intermediate (1st class) Messman, A. B.; (2nd class) Cooper D. B. Elementary (1st class) Taswala T. G. and Mobanlal P. (2nd class) Kabra R. P. and Driver J. M.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.—A public lecture under the auspices of the above-named Institution will be delivered in English on "The Education of the Blind" on Friday, the 28th August, at "Garden Reach," Poona, by Mr. Jehangir Bomanjee Petit. At the close of the lecture, the blind students of the school will go through a select programme of exercises specially prepared for the purpose. The Lord Bishop of Bombay will preside.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Capt. H. O. Codrington, the Band of the 23rd Bombay Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Fredilis, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m. (weather permitting):—

March	Viscont Nelson	W Zehle
Overture	Romantique	Keler Bela
Valse	Belen Bells	E Waldteufel
Selection	The Princess of Kensington	Edward German
Barn Dance	Only a Race String	Carl Kiefert
Song	I'll sing thee Songs of Araby	Frederic Clay

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—At the Morgue, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Roobai, a Hindu woman, aged fifty years. The deceased lived with her son in Love Lane, Byculla. She had been suffering from a painful enlargement in the throat for the last four months and could not swallow solid food. She was missed from home on Monday morning, and on a search being made her body was found the same evening floating in a well in the compound close by the house. A verdict of suicide was returned by the Jury.

THEFT AT REUTER'S OFFICE.—Mr. Mundy, Assistant Manager of Reuter's Telegram Company, Fort, has reported to the Police the theft of Rs. 342 in currency notes and cash from a small iron safe, kept in the office of the Company in Hornby Road. The money was seen safe in the safe by the cashier on Friday evening last, but on the safe being opened next morning, the money was found missing. Superintendent Grennan in reporting the theft to the Commissioner states that the key of the safe passes through so many hands in the office that it is difficult to fix the guilt or suspicion upon any particular person.

THE BENE-ISRAEL MUTUAL PROVIDENT FUND.—The sixteenth annual meeting of the above fund was held in the hall of Mr. Danjee Daming Nakhwa, No. 43, Koliwada, on Sunday evening, when the directors, members, donors, and many others were present. Mr. Shaul Samuel Bhoraskar was voted to the chair. The accounts were audited and found correct by Messrs Levi Benjamin and Benjamin Samson. The report was unanimously adopted. The balance sheet showed Rs. 840-9-3 to the credit of the Society. Messrs S. Ezekiel and Jacob Benjamin were unanimously re-elected directors. Mr. Isaac Shalome Warulkar was elected Assistant Secretary.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay, and other places in South Africa, per extra B.I.s.s. Itola, via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. to-day.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s.s. Pekin, will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p. m. on Thursday, the 20th, instead of on the 19th as previously intimated.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan, and Australia per s. s. Ville de la Ciotat will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p. m. to-morrow. Parcel mail for Netherlands India, French-China, and Japan close at 10 a.m. on the same day.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.—Before Mr. P H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Sub-Inspector Secunder Khan of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Vaja Salia, a Marwari, with Dishonestly disposing of stolen property, namely a copper pot valued at Rs. 6, the property of Gulmaulalji Maharaja's Temple at Bhuleshwar. Mr. Craigie, pleader, defended the accused. It appears that on the 9th instant a Marwari named Krishna was passing along Ripon Road, with a basket containing old copper and brass pots, when he was challenged by a policeman. On enquiries it was ascertained that the accused had sold the pots to Krishna that day. It was further ascertained that the pot which was the subject matter of the charge belonged to the temple and was missed from it about a month ago. The accused pleaded that the pot was purchased by his partner about two months ago. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100.

ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT.—On Monday afternoon the police received information that a Hindu named Babaji Nagoo, aged about twenty-five years, died in his mother's house in Coppersmith Street, Mazagon, from injuries alleged to have been inflicted on him by some persons on the previous day. The police on enquiries ascertained that the deceased and several others went out on Sunday last to perform the "Govinda punja" ceremony. They were going round the streets playing music, when on coming to a lane off Gunpowder Road they came in collision with a similar gang headed by one Juggonath Luximon. A fight ensued in which, it was alleged, Babaji was set upon by the men of the Juggonath's gang. He was knocked down and belaboured with clenched fists. Babaji then went home and informed his mother of what had happened. During that night he complained of pain in his chest and stomach. No medical aid was requisitioned and he died the next day—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, opened an inquest yesterday morning at the Morgue regarding the death of the deceased. After some evidence was recorded the inquiry was adjourned.

ROBBING A BOY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Luxmon Dagdu, a washerman residing in Duncan Road, with the theft of gold ornaments valued at Rs. 80, the property of one Ghelabhai Hathibhai, a Hindu boy, aged 9 years. The complainant lived with his cousin Mayachand Lallubhai in Vithalwadi. On Saturday last, on the evening of the Gokul Ashtami holiday, the accused went to Vithalwadi and saw the complainant with another boy Manilal Dayabhai, aged about six years, playing in the passage of a chawl. He told them that he lived in the house opposite, and would take them to the fair and buy them marbles. The boys accompanied him to the "maidan." There the accused told them to put their ornaments in a tin box he had brought with him lest they should be robbed. The boys consented, and the accused took two gold wristlets and one gold armlet from the arms of the complainant. The accused put the ornaments secretly into his pocket and gave the box to the boys telling them it contained the stolen property. The complainant was then asked by accused to take off his waist string and tie the box with it. The boy did so. The accused went away promising to return shortly afterwards, but he did not come back, and the boys grew suspicious and opened the box. They informed the police of what had happened and asked to be taken home. Several persons were arrested on suspicion after the occurrence, but the boys did not identify them. Last night the accused was shown to them and they identified him at once. As the ornaments were not forthcoming the accused was remanded to police custody for further inquiries.

PREVENTION FROM CARRYING ON A SIMILAR TRADE.

AGREEMENT OF SERVICE.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, presiding at the High Court, yesterday, heard a suit brought by Pragjee Sorjee against Pranjivan Tuljaram, in which the plaintiff asked that the defendant may be restrained by injunction of the court from carrying on similar trade to the plaintiff's and from serving any body else than the plaintiff without the latter's consent and from attempting to do so during the period of five years mentioned in an agreement of 2nd December 1902. Mr. Raikes Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Dikshit and Dhunjisbaw, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that he was until the 8th December 1902, a partner in the firm of Cama Ramji, which carried on an extensive business in aniline dyes, costly condiments, and other drugs. The firm was then dissolved, and the partners started independent firms doing the same business as the old firm. One Laljee Godoo was also a partner in the firm of Cama Ramjee, who had started an independent business in the name of his son Dayal Laljee on the same lines as those of the old firm. The defendant was one of the servants or employes in a branch of the old firm, which was carried on in the name of Tejpal Godoo, and was a very competent man in the assafœtida and clove business, and when in the firm of Cama Ramji was engaged in that portion of the business exclusively supervised by Lalji Godoo. The latter was desirous of getting the defendant employed as his servant in his new independent business, but the defendant, on the 1st December, 1902, agreed to join the plaintiff's service and to serve him upon the terms and conditions contained in a writing, the fourth and fifth clauses of which ran as follow:—"I will not act in such a way, nor will I do such business, as may cause any injury or damage to your trade. My term of service is five years from this day, and during that period I will not attempt to serve any other person whatever." The defendant was aware at the time of the agreement that the plaintiff was about to enter into partnership for the purpose of carrying on business, and that he was to serve plaintiff in the said business. Defendant attended the plaintiff's place of business on the 8th December 1902 when the new business was started, and the plaintiff expected the defendant to turn up at such place of business the next day, but he did not do so, and entered the service of Laljee Godoo on the promise of better terms. Plaintiff believed that Laljee Godoo had either given the defendant a share in his business or had promised to give him a share. Defendant, in breach of his agreement, had continued to serve Laljee Godoo and was promoting the business of his firm, which carried on similar business to the plaintiff's. The defendant falsely alleged that, when he signed the agreement, he did not know its contents, but the allegation was a mere dodge to get out of the contract, if possible.

In his defence, the defendant denied that he ever agreed to join the plaintiff's service. He said he did not understand what the terms of the agreement were before he signed it. He had never seen a draft of the agreement, nor was he allowed to read it through before he signed it. The signature to the agreement was induced by the misrepresentation of and the undue influence brought to bear upon him by the plaintiff. Its purport was not explained to him, but the plaintiff represented to him that it was for his benefit. He submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The hearing of the evidence in the case was proceeded with.

ZEBRA DRIVING AND OSTRICH FARMING IN EAST AFRICA.

THE "African Standard of Mombasa states that Baron Bronsart has decided to settle down in British East Africa and to start zebra farming. He finds the conditions better here than at Kilimanjaro. The proximity of the railway of course makes a great difference in the cost of exporting animals, the country in the neighbourhood of the line is healthy, and, having had thorough experience at Kilimanjaro, Baron Bronsart will commence operations in British East Africa at once.

As to the future of zebras Barow Bronsart writes:—

(1.) Breeding foals in captivity (pure zebras breeding selection breeding). The foals will, according to special food and training, get hard and useful. The reason why zebras from South Africa did not prove useful or successful was that they were merely caught and not really trained or supplied with the right kind of food.

(2.) Wild caught full grown zebras, after they get accustomed to change of food are able to pull very heavy waggons. First they lose their strength and get very poor. Then, being fed in the right way, and being trained while recovering they get as hard as any horse at Home.

(3.) Crossing zebras with horses. These hybrids are beautiful beasts. This has been proved in many places in Europe, for instance, Professor Edward and Mr. Feljein, in South Russia, the latter having already secured several zebra hybrids. They have been inspanned, and ridden, and they have proved good natured, useful and hard.

Baron Bronsart's objects now are:

To introduce the zebra as a useful animal in British East Africa (especially in the parts where tsetse fly occurs. To supply the market for Europe, America, India and South Africa (excepting the fly country) for breeding and crossing with horses.

In addition to the zebra work the Baron suggests starting an ostrich farm. Feather prices are constantly improving and will rise according to the opinions expressed by South African exports.

THE SLEEPING SICKNESS.

SEARCH FOR THE DISEASE CARRIER.

Search for the false tsetse-fly which acts as the carrier of Sleeping-Sickness is, says the "Zanzibar" Gazette, now being systematically carried on in these Islands. Dried specimens of the fly, brought from Uganda, have been despatched to Pemba and the authorities have been asked to get the fly caught, if there. In Zanzibar Island, boys equipped with nets and gauze covered boxes have been sent out into the low-lying districts around the town and along the north road. On the mainland batches of the different biting flies have been successively despatched to the British Museum for naming. An opportunity now presents itself of getting all the principal flies in these Islands properly named. Apart from the important subject of "Sleeping-sickness," the unhealthiness of different places in the Islands for horses and cattle may be consequent upon the presence in the district of some particular biting fly. All who can do so are invited to send in any biting flies they are able to secure to the Office of the Agricultural Department, where specimens of the "Sleeping sickness" fly may be seen. As previously mentioned this fly bites during the middle of the day, and is found generally near shady groves of trees and in low-lying watery districts.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	2	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	2	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada.	5	3	18
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	2	0	2
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	6	2	15
F Parel, Sewri and Sion............	2	2	7
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown............	0	0	0
Hospitals............	0	2	8
Total	21	14	78
Total plague deaths to date............	232,407	214,706	
Same date last year	5	9	93

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 559 as against 492 during the previous week. Of the total number 77 died of plague which showed an increase of 21 over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 649 which included 35 deaths from plague.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Como, 3,287 tons, Captain H Schuldt, will sail to-day for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nairung, 2,831 tons, Captain H Garland, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Chupra, 1,135 tons, Captain C W Goode, sailed yesterday for Aden, with a general cargo, and Mr Sher Mahomed and 11 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Henzada, 1,340 tons, Captain F G Cunningham, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 27 cases opium and 27 deck passengers. During the voyage she experienced moderate monsoon.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nerbudda, 1,964 tons, Captain R S Stunt, arrived in harbour on Monday evening, from Durban, 17th July via East African ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers—Mr and Mrs Levitt, Mr Herman, Mr Kelly and ten others and 116 deck.

THE P & O S N Co's steamer Mazagon, 3,280 tons, Captain W H S Hall, arrived in harbour on Monday evening, from Kobe, 13th July via intermediate ports, with a general cargo. During the voyage she encountered light to moderate W to W N W winds, over cost with occasional rain, squalls, and moderate westerly swell.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast	Quayle	Royal Navy
R I M S Clive	Comdr W G Beauchamp	R I Marine
R I M S Dalhousie	Comdr E J C Hordern	R I M
Investigator	Comdr T H Heming	R I M
Torpedo Boat No. 100	—	—
Do No 102	—	—
Do No 103	—	—

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—AUGUST 18.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Landaura	2157	MacLean			M M & Co
Deutschland bq	768	Nacoda			The Captain
Parramatta	2861	Roberts			P & O Co
Ellora	1491	Forbes			M M & Co
Culna	1464	Kirkham			M M & Co
Byculla	1095	MacGregor			M M & Co
Alice (ship)	106	Lopicque			Captain
Shabnoor	2198	Raffin	Cochin		E Tajbhoy
Vadala	2166	Williams			M M & Co
Bancoora	2194	Hill			M M & Co
Highlander	1595	Dawson			W & A G & Co
Okara	3439	Trouson			M M & Co
Nowshera	1961	Dewing	Calcutta		M M & Co
Nadir	2011	McLennan			T Morrison
Arroyo	2703	Plough			A Yue & Co
Nairung	2162	Garland			T Morrison & Co
Labuan	2294	Gardner			W & A Graham & Co
Peninsular	2919	Cabitt			P & O Co
Bhandara	2215	Forbes			M M & Co
Sutherland	2297	Wallace			
Nerbudda	1964	Stunt			M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
17	Mazagon s	Hall	Kobe, July 13
	Nerbudda s	Stunt	Durban, July 17
18	Henzada s	Cunningham	Bushire, Aug 4

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Highlander s	Dawson	Calcutta
	Chindwara s	Watson	Persian Gulf
	R I M S Canning.	Fairwell	Berbera
	Chupra s	Goode	Aden
	Nairung s	Garland	Calcutta, &c

The steamer Como, Schuldt, for Antwerp, obtained her port-clearances yesterday.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Kinshin Maru, for China and Japan.
„ Coromandel, for China &c,
„ Kangra, for Persian Gulf.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUGUST 17.

The Clan Line steamer Wistowhall, arrived here from Bombay evening of 15th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Caledonia arrived here from Bombay this morning.

LONDON, AUGUST, 17.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Campbell arrived here this morning.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—10 cases condiments Framjee Nowrojee; 47 bales wool W and A Graham and Co.

Belgravian s—2000 cwt cotton seed Gaddum Bod Co; 390 cwt myrabollums Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR LONDON.

Massilia s—31 bales skins W and A Graham and Co; 29 bales skins Ewart Latham and Co; 21 hogsheads chutney Framjee Nowrojee; 15 cwt fishmaws H A Mahomed; 63 cwt pepper E S Sassoon; 2 bales carpets Fleming Shaw and Co; 31 bales hemp Tyabjee and Co; 200 cwt coir fibre B Nasir and Co; 98 cwt deer horns M Mahomed and Co; 10 cwt fishmaws M J Joomabhoy and Co; 24 bales skins H E Unwalla and Co; 150 bales aloe fibre The Bombay Company; 25 bales skins R M Kooka 23 bales skins H O H Hassum and Co; 211 cwt gum P Jethabhoy.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Australia s—5 cases condiments Framjee Nowrojee; 2000 cwt poppyseed 4700 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Mosilia s—4 bales drapery Cowasjee Brothers; 3 bales carpets Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Fullwell s—87 bales cotton fly T Saamjee; 1000 cwt myrabollams H Anandrao and Co; 110 bales cotton and 2009 cwt rapeseed Ralli Brothers; 1510 cwt maize Tata and Co; 1300 cwt myrabollams David Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

L'snore s—1000 cwt linseed Societa Coloniale Italiana; 2000 cwt rapeseed and 6000 cwt linseed V. Ikart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Como s—100 bales cotton fly R Dayal; 60 bales cotton fly K Visram and Co; 3200 cwt castorseed and 610 cwt cottonseed Ralli Brothers; 2001 cwt rapeseed Sanday and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Trieste s—300 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Trieste s—16 cases preserves and 2 pots kotfa oil A Abdoolrahim and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kinshin Maru s—100 bales cotton J A Boggie and Co; 30 cwt cloves, 83 cwt gum, 30 cwt peppyseed and 200 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

Mazagon s—100 bales cotton Latham Abercrombie and Co.

Pekin s—10 cwt moye teeth F Khoobchund.

FOR KOBE.

Mazagon s—1550 bales cotton Latham Abercrombie and Co; 1750 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co; 1900 bales cotton D B Lam and Co; 1000 bales cotton Gokuldas Dossa and Co; 300 bales cotton Walter Pavri and Co; 1300 bales cotton M M Essabhoy; 230 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co.

A CONSIGNMENT OF COTTON.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell heard at the High Court yesterday the suit instituted by Messrs H. Gill and Co., against Chaddrabhai Hiralal, in which the plaintiffs claimed Rs. 4,790 with interest and costs. Mr. Stanhope Bayley, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. The defendants did not put in an appearance.

Mr. A. C. Boulton, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Gill and Co., said his firm had dealings with the defendant in cotton and they made advances from time to time on cotton consigned to them. It was agreed by the defendant that he should pay interest at 9 per cent on the advances. An account of the dealings had been made up, and a sum of Rs. 4,790 was found due by the defendant to his firm. Demands were made but the defendant failed to pay the amount.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiffs for the amount with interest and costs.

In another suit filed by the same plaintiffs against the defendant on two hundees in respect of consignments of cotton, which the defendant had failed to supply, his lordship passed a decree for Rs. 10,253 in favour of the plaintiffs, with interest and costs.

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

Messrs. Framjee Hormusjee and Company's cotton circular dated Hongkong 31st July, is thus summarised:—

Total sales of Indian Yarn during the past fortnight 5,000 bales, consisting of:—

700 bales of No. 20	sold at	dols. 112	to dols.	121 and 134
400 do	do	16 do	do	102	do	118 do 126
1,100 do	do	12 do	do	98	do	109
2,800 do	do	10 do	do	92	do	110
100 do	do	6 do	do	88		

Values.—A decline of dols. 2 to 3 has taken place. Market Quiet.

Sales of Japanese Yarn in Hongkong.—Sales 400 bales, No. 20 at dols. 130.

Local Mill.—Sales 350 bales.

Unsold Stocks of Indian.—About 18,000 bales, under off-take as above, arrivals of 6,000 bales from India, and shipments coastwise and Northwards of 2,000 bales.

Exchange on India.—Rs. 131 wire and Rs. 131¼ post.

Sales from Shanghai are reported of about 3,800 bales consisting of:—

2,400 bales of No. 20	at Tls.	89.70 to 92.50
75 do	do	16 do	77.50 to 78.00
275 do	do	12 do	76.25 to 82.00
1,050 do	do	10 do	73.00 to 81.00

Unsold Stocks.—About 39,000 bales.

Exchange on India as on the 27th July, 1903—Rs. 180 wire and Rs. 180½ post.

Japanese Spinnings.—Sale 400 bales.

Local.—Sales 1,000 bales.

PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS.

THE PAN-BRITANNIC ZOLLVEREIN.

THE

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,

ask only a FAIR FIELD and NO FAVOR.

THEIR CELEBRATED

"LALIMLI"

FABRICS

Always make their own way once used.

GUARANTEED PURE WOOL.

Send for Samples of :—

FLANNELS, SERGES,

HOMESPUNS, TWEEDS,

WORSTED COATINGS,

BROADCLOTHS,

and in fact

"ANYTHING MADE OF WOOL."

Also Finest Quality

SANITARY GREY

UNDERWEAR,

ALL PURE WOOL.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS,

Walking, Riding, Driving, Cycling, Hunting, Polo, Pigsticking, Shooting, &c., &c.

ALSO

ACCIDENTS and DISEASES Combined.

INSURED AGAINST BY THE

RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY,

64, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000

COMPENSATION PAID £3,350,000

LOW RATES, LIBERAL TERMS, LARGEST SECURITY.

This well-known and old-established Company is prepared to insure Europeans resident in India.

For Prospectus and Form of Proposal apply to the Agents—

MESSRS. KING, KING & CO.,

BOMBAY.

"UP-TO-DATE

SHORTHAND"

BOMBAY STUDIO, WHITE HOUSE,

MEREWETHER ROAD, APOLLO BUNDER.

1st Lesson write any word, 2 Hours' Study.
4th " " 40 words a minute, 2 Weeks' Study
11th " " 120 " " 4 " "
21 Lessons to completion, learned in 6 weeks.

With a view of quickly introducing it into Bombay and getting fully established, the fee to completion, if paid in advance and enrollment this month of August, will be Rs. 20.

Postal Pupils the same terms. Circular on application. Note: Each lesson takes but ten minutes and pupils may come at any hour between 9 o'clock and 7 o'clock.—WARWICK PEELE Principal.

PIANOFORTES

SPECIALLY BUILT for INDIA and guaranteed to stand the Climate of India.

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE STUTTGART.

JULIUS BLÜTHNER LEIPZIG.

S. & P. ERARD LONDON.

MARCKS & CO., LD. BOMBAY.

Pianos by the above well-known Makers may be obtained for Cash or on the Hire System under which, by the payment of a fixed amount monthly, slightly in excess of the ordinary charge for simple hire, the Instrument becomes the property of the Hirer on the completion of twelve or twenty-four payments, as the case may be.

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LAWRENCE & MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.

By Appointment to H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished, and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

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THE BAZAR SUPPLY AGENCY!!!

	Rs.	A.
Fine Singapore Pine Apples.....each	0	6
Table Plantains ..... per dozen	0	3
Oranges, Apples, Sweet Limes..... per dozen 12 as. to	1	0
Peaches ..... per dozen	0	6
Mangoes.....per dozen Rs. 2 to	3	0
Cape Cauli Flowers and Cabbages...each	0	5
French Beans, Beets, Tomatoes, ... per lb.	0	2
Green Peas and Artichokes... lb. only	0	4
Dairy Butter with key openers, per lb.	0	11
Mocha Coffee Berry .....per lb.	0	8
Mauritius Sugar No. 1 ..... for 7 lbs.	0	12
Table Malt Vinegar.....per bottle	0	5
Oatmeal and Cadbury Cocoa ...each	0	8
Carbolic Tooth Powder and Propert Brown Cream .....each	0	4
Bacon .....1-lb. tin	1	1
Pears' Coffee.....per lb.	0	13
C. and B. Salmon .....each	0	10
Black Pepper .....each	0	4
Mango Chutney .....per bottle	0	8
Madras Curry Powder .....per bottle	0	8
L. and P. Worcester Sauce ...per bottle	0	12
B. and P. Corn Flour .....each	0	8
Lipton Tea, Red Label	0	11
Lipton Tea, Yellow Label	1	0
Pears' Soap .....per box	0	12½

Please send your Cook or Butler or Servant with order at any time of day from 7 A.M. to 6 P.M.

SMOKE.

McDOWELL'S

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BOUQUETS, QUEEN EMPRESS, SPECIAL, TORPEDO SHAPE, BAHADURS, MANILLAS, DAWSON, &c.

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S. ROSE & Co.,

The Best House in India for

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The Best House in India for BANJOES, MANDOLINES, GUITARS, VIOLINS.

and STRINGED INSTRUMENTS of all kinds.

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The Best House in India for MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS AND APPURTENANCES.

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The Leading House in India for MUSICAL GOODS of all kinds, QUALITY THE BEST. PRICES THE MOST MODERATE.

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CORSTORPHAN'S HOTEL, SIMLA.

ON THE MALL FACING THE SNOWS.

Opposite His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's Residence.

WITHIN five minutes' walk of the Church, Town Hall and Post and Telegraph Offices. Married Quarters — Bachelors' Block — Billiard Table — Tennis Court.

For terms and particulars please apply to

NORMAN CORSTORPHAN,

MANAGER AND PROPRIETOR.

Manager Hotel Metropole, Simla, 1899 to 1903.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.

NOW READY.

Price Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, is a small neatly bound book, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4*d.* to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts

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APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 19, 1903.

THE JEWS OF COCHIN.

FROM Trevandrum comes the latest Census report, that of the State of Cochin. The chapter to which the general reader naturally turns is that concerning the progress, or otherwise, of Judaism in the southern state. The presence, from days of remote antiquity, of a small section of the Jewish race has been an unique phenomenon of the Cochin seaboard, and is held to form a link, connecting the ancient history of Kerala with that of the west. The descendants of the Jews who migrated to this coast, it is said, have all the marked characteristics of the race deeply ingrained in them, coupled with an instinctive sense of kinship with the ancient Israelitish nation. Their history Mr. Sankara Menon will only regard as products, more or less, of oral tradition, and doubtless he is right, for whatever records they had were long ago—over three and a half centuries—destroyed. The Elders of the white Jews of Cochin, however, have in their possession a charter in two copper plates, one written on both sides, and the other on one, in Vatteluttu character, the supposed date of which is 700 A.D., presumably a date subsequent to their settlement—according to some authorities, about two generations later. Others date the settlement of the Jews in Cochin as early as the first half of the third century. No two authorities agree as to this. But there can be little doubt that those who came here had for generations an enviable existence as compared with their co-religionists in Europe. They enjoyed the full privileges of citizenship, and every path to distinction lay open to them. The Mahomedans disturbed their tranquility some years later; for in the sixteenth century they slew large numbers of them and drove the survivors out of Cranganore to a village to the east; but when the Mahomedans turned their attention to the Christians the Nayars of the place retaliated and drove out the aggressors. They did not enjoy much longer respite, for with the arrival of the Portuguese they began to share the experiences of their brethren in Europe, and the scourge which was visited upon them in Cranganore was likened by them to the desolation of Jerusalem in miniature. From Cranganore they fled to Cochin and Ernakulam.

The black Jews claim to have been the earliest settlers. The white Jews, however, deny them the honour, asserting that the black section are pure natives, converted to the Jewish faith. Historians, too, differ on the point. Dr. Buchanan, for example, remarks that it is only necessary to look at their countenances to be satisfied that their ancestors must have arrived in India many ages before the white Jews, evidently attributing a complexion, many others besides Jews, would like to, to long residence in the tropics. Yet Mr. Hough, the historian of Indian Christianity, who visited Cochin in 1820, observes that the black Jews appear so much like the natives of India that it is difficult at first sight to distinguish them from the Hindu. On a little closer inspection however, the Jewish contour of their countenances cannot be mistaken. Dr. Wilson takes a view which we believe is the more likely to be correct. The descendants of slaves owned by Jews, half-castes and proselytes, says yet another authority who has many supporters, they are a mixed race of Dravidians and Semitics. Anyhow the white Jews have maintained their purity of race by abstaining from intermarriage with the coloured section. In earlier years good feeling is said to have existed between the two sections, but of late years their relations from being strained became actually hostile. It is unfortunate that the discussion on the point was allowed to embitter the relations of the two sections. It may be they belong to two different tribes, for as Froude observed, on the authority of Isaac Disraeli, the Jewish people are not a nation, for they consist of many nations. They are Spanish or Portuguese, German or Polish, and like the chameleon they reflect the colours they rest on . . . like water running through vast countries, tinged in their courses with all the varieties of the soil where they deposit themselves. Mr. Sankara is inclined to endorse this view and to think the long residence theory a sound one, notwithstanding that Dr. Burnell points out that the Jews in South India, in past ages, were most successful as missionaries—which implies a great deal. Of recent years they seem to have abandoned missionary effort, for their numbers are gradually decreasing. Within the last twenty years the number of Jews in Cochin has fallen from 1,249 to 1,137, a decline of 44 per cent. In the beginning of the last century they were set down at sixteen thousand. But the correctness of that estimate has come to be doubted.

While the sons of Israel in other parts of the world have made their presence felt by wielding considerable influence and making their mark in every walk of life, literary, political, and commercial, Mr. Sankara Menon regrets to record that their brethren in Cochin have remained but little influenced even by their progressive surroundings. Of the total Jewish population only 180 are white. Their characteristics generally are similar to those of the darker section. They all observe the same Sabbath, feasts, and fasts. They wear a long tunic of rich colour, a waistcoat buttoned up to the neck, full white trousers, and a skull cap which gives place to a turban when they go to the Synagogue. To some extent the dress of the black Jews resembles that of the native Mahomedans while some imitate the Jonaks Mopila. All wear wooden sandals. These and the locks brought down in front of the ears distinguish them from the other sections of the population. Hebrew is still their liturgical language and is studied as a classic among them, but their home language is Malayalam. Though they retain many strictly Hebrew customs, both sections have adopted some of those of the Hindus. A people amongst whom Christ was born, and whose creed formed the prelude to the rise and development of Christianity, but who deny Christ's title to the Messiahship, ruminates Mr. Sankara, must be highly interesting to all, and especially so to Christians, who, as we know, have in season and out of season tried to treat with them, and, exhausting by turns all the arts of persuasion and coercion often punished them as obstinate adherents of a worn-out creed. But, says he, tried in temptation, unmoved by oppression and persecution, the Jews have remained true to their creed and firm in their hope, their hearts not made sick by their hope being deferred. Judaism, adds the Census Commissioner in his peroration, teaches the race to identify faithfulness to its national traditions with the highest social and religious obligations and blessings, and as these traditions include a store of sterling inheritance it has been potent to preserve among its adherents a patient, resolute, and elevating habit of mind. Mr. Sankara writes so beautifully of them that it matters little they themselves have given up attempts at proselytisation; almost will he persuade his readers to become Hebrews.

A STORY OF CATHAY.

AMID the troubles of provincial rebellions and the doings of Russia in Manchuria the Chinese Imperial authorities appear either helpless or strangely quiescent. But it would be as unwise to assume that appearances in any way reflect the situation as it is to accept John Chinaman's face as an index of his feelings. Now and again we see an item of information revealing the fact that China is quietly but persistently preparing for the future. Some of the reforms decided upon by the Dowager Empress and her advisers cannot get themselves adopted in a hurry but in regard to others extraordinary efforts are being made to put them into effect. The reorganization of the army is quietly proceeding, Japanese instructors are drilling the troops, and large orders are being placed abroad for arms. But that is not all. China has had such an experience of the military skill of the "foreign devil" of the West that she is determine to turn the lesson to account in the most practical way. She, however, seems to think it better to move warily. A Shanghai contemporary prints an extraordinary story of the secret enlistment in Manila of American time-expired men and non-commissioned officers for military service in China. The engagement of these men has been conducted in the most mysterious manner by unknown agents. The procedure has been for a likely man to receive a note suggesting that it might be to his interest to take a walk at a certain time and place. Should he accept the suggestion another note offers him military work in China with the substantial pay of 200 gold dollars per month. In no case has the offer been refused, and during a single month recently over 200 men were so recruited. After enlistment the men have been secretly supplied with advances of pay and passage tickets to Hongkong and Shanghai whence they have been mysteriously directed to proceed to places in the interior. The explanation offered for the adoption of these strange proceedings is that the men are wanted by the Chinese Government to effect a revolution which will not be a rebellion. It is impossible to effect reforms in China so long as official corruption flourishes, and it is not easy to attack this corruption through Chinese officials. In regard to the army the idea is to have the troops thoroughly taught by foreigners and to get rid of commanders who rob their soldiers of rations and pay. The movement is the work of a Secret Society of Reformers who are said to be abetted by persons in high authority. The view of the leaders is that only by securing fair play for the masses can China be saved for the Chinese, and that it is necessary for the salvation of the Empire that the present corrupt official system should be destroyed. Besides the Americans recruited in the Philippines a large number of Englishmen are reported to have been enlisted. The work for which they are engaged is to train the regular troops and to lick into military shape a volunteer force enrolled by the society in the various provinces. It is a strange story, but if true contains the promise of a powerful Chinese army in the future.

"DEGRADING SPORTS."

THE Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is extending its operations at home in a way which will make it very difficult for the individual whose tendencies lie in the direction of cruelty towards the brute creation to escape just punishment for his inhumanity. At the recent annual meeting of the Society, which was attended by a company representative of all degrees of society, a big point was made of the necessity for the suppression of various sports which necessitate unnecessary suffering to animals, and which were not unjustly described as debasing and degrading. It was pointed out that the Society's Bill for the Protection of Wild Animals in Captivity had been drafted so as to prevent the gross cruelty practised on rabbits in so called rabbit-coursing matches. The Bill passed the House of Lords, but was unfortunately mutilated in the Commons, and the "sport" still goes on. The measure was a good one, and, even if it had resulted in the suppression of coursing altogether, the majority of the public would have sympathised with it. A proviso was introduced into the measure in the Commons which entirely robbed it of its value so far as the society were concerned—a very disappointing result of an endeavour which merited complete success. However, another attempt is to be made to secure a removal of the proviso. The Bishop of Hereford condemned the sport of pigeon-shooting, and there are many who will agree with him when he stigmatises it as a low type of amusement, and not worthy of a highly civilised people. Those who have witnessed the slaughter of the innocents which is carried on in this sport for the sake of gambling, pure and simple, would have given the Bishop even more latitude than he availed himself of in his commentary upon pigeon-shooting. Derogatory remarks were made as to hunting, but one is hardly prepared to concede that the hunting of the fox or the stag can be placed in the same category as pigeon-shooting and rabbit-coursing. To use a sporting phrase the fox has at least "a run for his money." There are some ardent sportsmen indeed who aver that Reynard loves the hunt as much as the huntsman. At any rate the traditional veneration which surrounds the hunting of the stag and the fox have preserved those animals as a feature of rural England, Ireland, and Scotland, whereas it is most likely that they would otherwise have become extinct. Reynard takes liberties with the farmyard which would result in instant death were he a member of a family not so honoured by tradition. The ox eventually comes to the slaughter, and the hunted deer and fleeing fox only meet the fate which is dealt out to all the brute creation which come within the reach of man's destructive arm. There are very few, indeed, who will agree with the Bishop that hunting is a degrading sport. It is a sport, and the fact that it is a sport eliminates all idea of brutality from its pursuit. Pigeon-shooting and rabbit-coursing as practised by the frequenter of the rural pothouse are certainly not worthy of the name of sport, and if the society be successful in bringing about their suppression it will deserve the sympathy of all true sportsmen.

THE CROPS IN INDIA.

IN some districts, and notably several areas of Bengal, the rain still holds off, and the agricultural situation in these tracts is still such as to give rise to serious forebodings; but over the greater part of the country bountiful rain has fallen, and the prospects of the season continue to be excellent. The latest reports show that more rain has fallen in Madras. A few districts in that presidency still require further supplies of moisture for irrigation, but as a whole the standing crops are flourishing. As has been mentioned, Bengal has not been so fortunate as the rest of India. Cultivators still complain that the rainfall has been unevenly distributed. However, in Patna, Gaya, and other places, where the condition of the crops was causing great anxiety, the situation is much improved, although heavy showers will be necessary for the transplantation of rice and for the winter rice crops generally. Good rain which has fallen throughout the United Provinces has improved the condition of the crops there, and has enabled cultivators to recommence sowing operations which have been much delayed. The cultivators of the Punjab complain of excessive rain in parts of Amritsar and of the presence of locusts in other parts of the province. Up to the present, however, the latter troublesome pest has not caused any damage. Very acceptable rain has also fallen throughout the North-West Frontier Province. On unirrigated lands the success of the crops still depends upon the continuance of the rain, though the prospect of the autumn crops as a rule is good. The break in the rains, which was becoming a matter of necessity in the plateau districts of the Central Provinces has put conditions upon a most satisfactory basis. Cultivators are still engaged with the transplantation of rice and with weeding. The reports from Central India are also most satisfactory from the climatic point of view. Rats, locusts, and insects are reported to have occasioned slight damage in parts of Indore, but the only really serious feature of the present situation is the continuation of the cattle disease which we have alluded to for some weeks past. Good supplies of rain have also fallen in Burma, and moderate showers have been received in Assam, where more would be beneficial. Elsewhere in India conditions are excellent.

LORD LAMINGTON and Sir W. Lee-Warner are still mentioned among the probable successors to Lord Northcote in the Governorship of Bombay.

NEWS from Aden reports that a large foreign steamer is ashore off Sokotra.

SOME excitement has been caused in Bombay by the enhancement of ground-rents in various parts of the city. In some cases rents have been many times multiplied. One property-owner, of whom we have heard, declares that rather than pay the amount at which his ground-rent has been levied, he will pull down his bungalow and let Government take over the land.

A TURKISH correspondent writes to us complaining of the manner in which a Madras contemporary has maligned his country. The Turkish Government, he points out, maintains no less than twelve hundred schools in Macedonia. These are attended by fifty thousand boys and thirty-five thousand girls, taught by four thousand teachers—this, though quite three-fourths of the population is Greek and the official language in the courts is Greek. Our correspondent merely asks for fair play in criticising his country and that writers shall not descend to misrepresentation.

MISS JANET WALDORF, the popular American actress, who toured India and the Far East during the last eighteen months, has died at Pittsburg Pa.

THE study of divinity seems rather neglected in Switzerland. The theological faculty of the University of Zurich counts 1·2 professors for each student.

GEORGE CHANDLEY, of Rugby, has been a builder, grocer, mineral-water manufacturer, and publican. His creditors met the other day, and received a report valuing his furniture at £8.

AMONG the men who the other day took a doctor's degree in Munich was a hatter, who, while studying medicine, made a living at his old trade. Acquaintances ask if he is sure to make more as a medico.

IN a brandy adulteration case at Hamilton Sheriff Thomson said the evidence for the defence showed that in various foreign countries brandy was made from grapes, grain, rotten figs, potatoes, and black oats.

LOUIS DASQUART and Lucien Dolff, two Paris working men, were both wooing the same girl. They decided to fight a duel with knives, the survivor to win the pretty prize. They met, and Dolff was killed, being stabbed through the lung.

JENATZY, the victor in the Gordon Bennett Cup race, has netted some £3,000. He received from the manufacturers of the Mercedes about £6,000, from the Continental Tyre Company £1,000, and a motor racing car of the value of at least £1,000.

THE beggars of Barcelona (Spain) have combined to withdraw from circulation all the two-centesimo pieces they receive from the charitable public. The object is to compel people to give away the coin next and higher in value, namely, five centesimo pieces.

ENGLAND'S GREATEST PAINTER.

THE LIFE-WORK OF G. F. WATTS.

WHENEVER one hears pessimistic foreboding as to the disappearance of artistic genius from among us, the name of George Frederick Watts instinctively rises to the lips to refute the suggestion. But Mr. Watts is, alas, a veteran in the land, having been born as long ago as the year 1817, and we cannot therefore expect that he can materially add to the "Life-Work" which Mr. Hugh Macmillan describes in the latest of the attractive "Temple Biographies." G. F. Watts is of Welsh parentage, and his biographer is no doubt justified in holding that "from his Celtic blood, like Meredith and Burne Jones, Watts derived his vivid imagination and poetical enthusiasm, which have refined and glorified the strong common sense and matter-of-fact prudence which he has also possessed in no ordinary degree. George Meredith, the foremost of our novelists, attributes his magnificent literary successes to the Celtic fire that courses through his veins; and Mathew Arnold has shown in a masterly way what the Celtic element has been in the literature and history of the world, supplying a large part of their poetry and romance. Watts' weird, mysticle lore has come to him unconsciously from the glamour of the Welsh hills, and the dim legends of the Druids and bards of the Eisteddfod. Like most young men of genius, the youthful Watts was entirely self-taught. He derived no benefit from the technical schools which he attended and therefore in a short time ceased to go. There was hardly any artist of sufficient ability to teach him. Haydon, with his ungovernable nature and Titanic energy, was outside the Academy; and Turner, with his splendid genius for landscape painting, was within it; but though these painters no doubt indirectly influenced him, it cannot be said that they communicated any actual impulse to him, and he was entirely without what may be called in the ordinary sense professional training."

ART FOR ART'S SAKE.

From the first Watts set before himself an aim more lofty and ennobling than either personal fame and wealth, or that expressed in the cant phrase, "Art for Art's sake." He had early formed the resolution to present to the nation and to public institutions specimens of his work, that might have the effect of refining and elevating the popular taste counteracting the prevailing materialism of the time, and nourishing higher purposes by visions of things that ennoble. The ugliness of most of the things connected with our daily life has been deeply impressed upon him; and he has striven to introduce as much as possible a feeling for the beautiful in all these objects and relations. Accustomed to see art regarded as merely something to please, as existing only for its own sake, he has ever taught that art has a direct ethical purpose, and enters far into the province of morality. He has sacrificed everything for his ideals. He has earnestly worked to keep the soul of the nation alive to these ideals. All who visit the Tate Gallery know the marvellous series of allegorical paintings, by which as a prophet and teacher of eternal truth, he has left his mark on the minds and hearts of the people of these realms. When you enter the gallery, and find yourself gazing upon these masterpieces, the great sordid world of trade and commerce is shut out, and you feel yourself in a sanctuary. You are at once ushered in to a visionary world, in which the hard facts of experience are transfigured into noble imaginings and life and death and love glorified with a radiancy of light and colour which seem to belong to a heavenly sphere. There you feel that the artist has preserved an eclectic imagination, and that whatever defects may exist in his work are owing to noble efforts to realise his own conceptions. To complete this remarkable series, and to make it more worthy of his great purpose, has been the chief labour of his life.

ORIGINAL METHODS.

And the methods of the great painter are as much part of his individuality as his ideas are original. He never uses any model to help him; nor does he arrange, as is the manner of the painters, the folds of robes, and the other lay figures and furniture of his pictures beforehand in his studio, to enable him to realise these features more vividly: He paints his pictures entirely from first to last from his own imagination, and introduces no copy of any outward object to mar the ideal effect. In this way the outward representation of his conception is, as it were, of one piece with the inward imagination. There is no incongruity between the idea and the physical form in which it is embodied. They are in perfect harmony. He makes no preparatory studies in whole or in part of his pictures. He first thinks out the subjects of them in all their details in his own mind, and then directly begins to sketch them out on the canvas, without the intervention of any design between him and them. He uses neither palette nor maulstick, nothing but the simple brush, and the assorted colours which he requires beside him. He lays on these colours with a seemingly careless lavishness, but nevertheless with a deft hand. There is no smearing or covering large surfaces with broad effects, with as little labour as possible. The outlines are brought out with the most distinct definition and clearness, while at the same time he surrounds his ideal forms with a misty or cloudy atmosphere for the purpose of showing that they are visionary or ideal. He finishes the smallest features of his pictures with the utmost care, carrying out himself the advice which is frequently upon his lips: "Remember the daisies." If he ever finds himself at a loss for some circumstantial detail he has recourse directly to nature, from which he copies at first hand. But though thus striving after perfect accuracy and verisimilitude, he dislikes any display of skill in his pictures which would draw attention to some subordinate point, and to that degree lessen the general impression of the whole work. Mr. Watts's hatred of everything offensive to the eye led to a curious incident which deserves to be remembered; and we may surely hope, says a Reviewer in the "St. James," that if such an offer were made to-day by a great artist it would be differently treated. In two particular departments the almost universal ugliness of our civic life has been made especially conspicuous—viz., in our railway stations and in hoardings of buildings in course of erection, and other places of public advertisement. So deeply did Watts feel this evil that on one occasion he offered the directors of the London and North-Western Railway to decorate at his own expense the great hall at Euston Station with a series of frescoes illustrating the progress of commerce. But so short-sighted was the policy of these officials that they rejected the offer as a mere Quixotic enterprise. But the offer was not altogether in vain, for the publicity given to it awoke the minds of men to the necessity of doing something to make our places of public resort and our advertisements more pleasing and educative.

A GREAT PORTRAIT PAINTER

As a portrait painter Watts must be held to rank with the greatest exponents of the art. His portraits are ideal in the best sense of the word. They do not depict the expression which happens at the moment to come into the face, but the inner mystery of the personality; not the accidents of life, but the essentials. They penetrate to the representation of the character. Every feature discloses the true individual; and the eye is not a mere organ of vision, noted for its brightness or beauty, but is the window of the soul. We have had no such perception of character—no such power to paint the mind as well as the body in portraiture since Vandyke painted his Charles I., Henrietta Maria, Strafford, Laud, or the Countess of Carlyle. The only other portrait-painter with whom we can compare him is Millais. But Millais gives us the whole man, mind and body perfectly balanced, such as he saw him with his bodily eyes; whereas Watts gives us the intellectual and emotional personality—as none but he could see it, with the clear vision of the inner eye. He seldom painted more than a half-length portrait, in order that the attention might not be distracted by detail of the figure from the full revelation of the face. It therefore not surprising that from his brush we have fortunate enough to have portraits of many of the most eminent contemporaries—the leading men of the Victorian age.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE BALKAN TROUBLE.

RUSSIA'S MENACE TO TURKEY.

THE BULGARIAN MEMORANDUM.

BULGARIAN RESERVES CALLED OUT.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

A squadron of the Russian Black Sea fleet arrived at Sevastopol yesterday, consisting of four battleships, four torpedo boat destroyers, six torpedo boats and transports. The squadron was to be ready to sail for Turkish waters yesterday evening.

Later news states that the Russian squadron has left Sevastopol for Turkish waters.

The Bulgarian Premier has assured the members of the diplomatic body that the memorandum to the Powers was not intended in the slightest way to provoke Turkey.

LONDON, AUGUST 18.

Two divisons of Bulgarian Reserves will be called out to-day, it is believed, with the object of strengthening the Bulgarian forces on the frontier.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

COLOMBIA REJECTS THE TREATY.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

The Colombian Senate has rejected the Panama Canal Treaty with the United States.

JAPAN AND KOREA.

A cable correction of last night's message shows that the word Wiju was omitted. The end of the message should, therefore, read:—

"Japan has intimated that if Korea refuses to open Wiju, she will regard it as already opened."

ALPINE DISASTER.

SEVEN CLIMBERS KILLED.

LONDON, AUGUST 18.

A party of seven tourists have been killed in ascending the Aiguille Grise close to Mont Blanc.

RUSSIA IN THE FAR EAST.

THE NEW VICEROY.

AN AGGRESSIVE IMPERIALIST.

Reuter wires from Peking that the promotion of Admiral Alexeieff to the Viceroyalty of the Far East is considered as a success for the War Party in Russia. Admiral Alexeieff is the leader of the faction which advocates the holding of Russian gains in the Far East at any cost and favours a heavy expenditure over Port Arthur.

INDIAN BUDGET DEBATE.

THE REAPPOINTMENT OF LORD CURZON.

BRITAIN AND INDIA'S FINANCIAL RELATIONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 18.

A special cablegram to the "Indian Daily News," dated London, the 16th instant, states :—

Mr. Balfour and Ministers generally were absent during the debate on the Indian Budget but voted in the division on Mr. Schackleton's motion. No Liberal leaders were present.

Lord George Hamilton explained that if Lord Curzon came home for a holiday he would vacate the Viceroyalty, and would be reappointed on his return.

Lord George Hamilton emphatically denied that India had been worsted in her pecuniary transactions with Imperial departments.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A SILCHAR PLANTER.

CASE FOR A SPECIAL JURY.

On a special application made to the High Court yesterday, Peter Willian Bissett Bain, the accused in what is known as the Silchar whipping case, is to be tried by a special jury.

A GURU HACKED TO PIECES.

JEALOUS HUSBAND'S CRIME.

A Hindu Guru, named Fakir Chand Dass, was hacked to pieces at Howrah on Friday by an enraged husband, who caught the Guru in a compromising situation with his wife.

SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

DESPATCH FROM GENERAL EGERTON.

SIMLA, AUGUST 18.

Major Mocler, 30th Burma Infantry, has been selected as Commandant of the Coolie Corps, which is being despatched to Somaliland.

General Egerton wired last Saturday that Lieut. Sandeman is improving steadily. Captain Jacob, 16th Bombay Infantry, is about to be invalided.

The rain during the week has improved the water-supply.

BANGALORE, AUGUST 18.

Conductor Gasson and two Havildars left Bangalore last night to join the field park proceeding from Karachi to Somaliland under Major Johnson, Royal Engineers.

THE EXTENSION OF THE VICEROY'S TERM.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM SURAT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, AUGUST 18.

The Anjumani-i-Islam of Surat on behalf of the Mahomedan community have thanked Lord Curzon for accepting an extension of his term, congratulated him and wished him long life. In reply the Private Secretary to his Excellency conveyed the Viceroy's cordial thanks for the Anjuman's kind wishes and congratulations.

INDIAN IRRIGATION COMMISSION.

IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 18.

In regard to the large works likely to cost not less than twenty-five lakhs of rupees each, the Irrigation Commission write, our principal and most important recommendations for the large works have been made for the protection of the Deccan districts in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. For the former we propose that catchment areas of all rivers which derive their supplies from the unfailing rainfall of the Western Ghats should be carefully examined with a view to the construction of as many large storage reservoirs as possible and of works necessary for carrying the supply into those tracts in which irrigation is most urgently needed. We have examined and recommended two schemes of this kind—the Chankapur and Maladevi projects—plans and estimates for which had been laid before us. The investigations which have been put in hand on our recomendations are also in progress. In connection with the proposals for the construction of storage works on Gujauni and Ghataprabha rivers which will feed the proposed Nira and Gokak Canals, these investigations should be continued until every river basin has been exhaustively examined, and we hope that many other projects may be proposed. The works will be very costly and unremunerative, but they will give protection to many tracts which are more urgently in need of it than any other part of India. In Gujerat we have recommended that an attempt be made to find suitable sites for storage works on the Sabarmati, Mahi, and Nerbudda rivers either in the British territory or in the adjacent native States. If such sites can be found we think that the canals may, with advantage, be constructed from these rivers for the protection of parts of Ahmedabad and Kaira and of such tracts in the native States as can be commanded. We also recommend a reconsideration of the Tapti project if it be found that an area of rice cultivation can be relied on which will be sufficient to render the canal moderately remunerative. We have recommended a continuance of the present policy of extending and developing to the utmost the existing inundation canals in Sind, and we understand that by this means the irrigated area may be increased by at least 400,000 acres. We are unable to recommend the construction of a permanent weir across the Indus as long as so much can be done for the extension of irrigation by less heroic and less difficult and costly measures, but the eventual construction of such a work should be contemplated. The data required for the preparation of the project should be collected, and in preparing all the schemes for new works the possibility of a weir being constructed at some future time should be kept in mind. For the Deccan districts of Madras we have recommended that immediate steps be taken to improve and extend the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal and to make a complete investigation of the Tungabhadra project, which if carried out will be one of the largest and costliest irrigation works in India. The work is hardly likely to prove remunerative, but we hope that a net revenue may be relied on which will suffice to justify its construction as a valuable famine protective work. Other large works which have been proposed in Madras are the storage reservoirs on the Cauvery and Kistna rivers. It is hoped that it may be possible to sanction both of these works or at least the former on their merits as works which are likely to be productive, but both schemes will have a protective value which will justify the sanction being accorded to them, even if there are doubts as to their proving fully remunerative.

After enumerating the principal works they recommend to be undertaken in the various provinces the Irrigation Commission go on to advise the utilisation of famine labour upon them Generally speaking they recommend that op rations should first commence in those tracts most liable to severe famine, gradually extending them to other tracts as the protection to those first selected becomes as complete as may be possible. Efforts, however, are not to be concentrated in particular localities, but rather diffused, so that the greatest possible progress may be secured. The Commission then discuss ways and means, and suggest that the same central board of authority should be constituted to watch and report the progress under all heads of the programme, the existing Inspector-General of Irrigation, however, continuing to examine all the projects submitted and to tour during the winter for this purpose. A large increase to both the revenue and engineer establishments, including subordinates, to enable the extensive programme that is proposed to be carried out, is then discussed, but the Commission do not endeavour to indicate the amount of additions that will be necessary. The Commission estimated that the completion of all the new State works which they propose will eventually entail a permanent net charge for interest amounting to forty-three lakhs of rupees per annum, but they think that this will be reduced if the principle be pursued of starting with very less water rates, and gradually enhancing them as the people learn to appreciate and utilise irrigation. This is especially an important point in view of a large unremunerative expenditure proposed for affording protection from famine. The Commission also advice the introduction of legislation to remove obstacles to the extention of irrigation and to enable the water supply of the country to be utilised to the greatest public advantage. The report mentions the appointment of Sir Swinton Jacob to supervise the survey of the river basins in the native States of Rajputana, Central India, Kathiawar, and Gujarat, and states that the number of excellent sites for storage works has already been found, including one for a large reservoir on the river Banas in Mewar.

The capital cost of the new works recommended by the Irrigation Commission is no less than forty-four crores of rupees, equals about twenty-nine million sterling, excluding Burma. The interest charged on this are estimated at, roughly, ninety-two lakhs annually, against which eighteen lakhs are expected in annual return on such works as are productive. The Commission also credit the scheme with thirty-one lakhs of rupees annually as a saving on famine expenditure, thus arriving at about forty-three lakhs as the ultimate annual cost of the new works. To this must be added seventeen lakhs annually which the Commission propose to spend on encouraging private irrigation.

The Indian Irrigation Commission summarise their conclusions in the report to-day issued as follows :—Our general conclusion is that there is a wide but not unlimited field in which engineers and civil officers can work together for the protection of the country from famine, partly by construction of new State irrigation works and partly by encouraging and stimulating extension of irrigation by means of private works. Both methods will involve heavy expenditure on the part of the State upon which there will be no direct return, although it may be justified by the value of the protection afforded. We have endeavoured to indicate not only all the possibilities but also the limitations to the extensions of irrigation. It has been incumbent on us to consider the latter, but it is the former on which we prefer to dwell, and to which we invite more earnest consideration. It is more important to realize what irrigation can do than what it cannot. The whole of India can never be protected from famine by irrigation alone, but irrigation can do much to restrict the area and to mitigate the intensity of the famine. We cannot but repeat in respect of the measures that we propose the wise warning of the last Famine Commission that their enduring success will depend no less on their effect in evolving a spirit of self-help and thrift among the people than on their efficiency in securing the crops from drought. Nevertheless we hope that if they are vigorously and systematically carried to completion they will at least give all protection from drought that irrigation is capable of affording, and that additional security thereby conferred on agricultural classes of India may tend to develope amongst them. That prudence and practice of thrift without which irrigation of itself will be of little permanent or lasting value the report is unanimous.

THE RICKFORD CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 18.

The District Magistrate postponed judgment in the Rickford case to-day until to-morrow.

AN ELECTRIC LIGHT SCHEME FOR BANGALORE.

The Mysore Durbar in the P. W. Department are actively examining the possibility of lighting the streets of the city and station of Bangalore by electricity from the surplus power produced at the Cauvery Electric Power Works after supplying the full requirements of the Kolar Gold Mines. It is possible that the scheme will embrace the private lighting of Hotels, Clubs, Messes, Churches, Military Barracks, etc., at a very small cost above that now paid for the oil system.

THE LATE DEWAN OF MYSORE.

ERECTION OF A PUBLIC HALL AND STATUE.

At an influentially attended meeting held here last night, presided over by the Dewan of Mysore, and attended by Sir Donald Robertson and members of the Mysore Council among others, it was decided to erect a puplic hall and statue to the memory of the late Sir K. Seshadri Iyer for eighteen years Dewan of Mysore. Mr. Madhava Row as president of the Memorial Fund Committee announced that the public subscriptions amounted to Rs. 71000, and the Chairman added that the Mysore Government would make a further contribution of Rs. 25,000. The work is to be put in hand almost at once, and it is expected the foundation stone of the hall will be laid by Sir Donald Robertson before he leaves for England for good in October next.

FUNERAL OF MONSIEUR DENNIS.

COONOOR, AUGUST 18.

The funeral of the late Monsieur Dennis, Bishop-elect of Coimbatore, took place at the Coonoor Roman Catholic Church to-day. Over two thousand people of all classes were present, and twenty priests, including the Professors of the Catholic College, the Rev. Father Rounday, super or of the Catholic Mission, and the Rev. Father Basley, Vicar-General of Bangalore, who took part in the impressive service. The Papal Delegate of India has sent a letter of sympathy.

ACCIDENT TO A MAIL TRAIN.

PASSENGERS KILLED AND INJURED.

The up Dehra Dun mail train on the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway met with a serious accident on Sunday night at Mutlabpur, some thirteen miles from Moradabad. The engine and two leading carriages were derailed and damaged. One native was killed and five natives were injured.

STRIKE OF BURMESE STUDENTS.

OBJECTION TO NATIVE MANNERS.

RANGOON, AUGUST 18.

The Burmese students have inaugurated a "strike" as a protest against a circular recently issued by Mr. J. Vansomeren Pope, Director of Public Instruction, Burma. Yesterday at one college 550 of the students absented themselves, and these and others declare they will not attend school until the circular is withdrawn.

The objectionable circular abolishes the military salute in schools except as part of drill, and substitutes the following procedure in the case of Burmese pupils :—On passing the headmaster or class master boys will bow slightly with folded hands in customary Burmese fashion. When the head-master, inspector of schools, or other officer enters the class room pupils will rise and bow in the Burmese fashion and remain standing until they are ordered to sit down. It should be impressed upon the Burmese pupils that Burmese etiquette is to be followed in all cases outside, and not replaced by any imitation of European customs. Orders regarding the wearing of shoes to be rigidly enforced. Any violation will render pupils liable to punishment and the class master to a fine.

A large indignation meeting of the parents of the students has been held to protest against the circular to the Director of Public Instruction. The meeting decided to cable on behalf of the boys of the Government Collegiate School, asking for a suspension of the circular until their representations were laid before him.

Mr. Pope has suspended his order for the present.

POONA GOLF TOURNAMENT.

THE GOVERNOR'S PRIZE.

POONA, AUGUST 18

The Poona Golf Tournament commenced yesterday at Yerrowda. The competition for H. E. the Governor's prize was keenly contested. Colonel Campbell's score was a very good one considering the rough state of the browns and the high wind. He won the Governor's prize. Captain Greville and Major Anderson tied for second prize. The following are the scores of the players who made returns :—

	Score	H'cap	Nett Score
Colonel Montgomery	82	6	76
Capt Greville	91	8	83
Major Anderson	83	scr	83
Mr Morrison	92	8	84
Mr Browne	94	10	84
Sir Robert Low	97	12	85
Mr Bromley	101	16	85
The Hon Mr Tate	93	12	83
Mr Pinckett	93	6	87
Mr T Lemesurier	98	9	89
Mr Fawcett	105	16	89
Mr Alexander	111	20	91
Mr Young	102	10	92
Mr Baldy	104	12	92
Capt Laing	106	12	94
Mr Giles	110	16	94
Capt Stack	111	16	95
General Greenfield	114	18	86
Col Bromfield	113	16	97
The Hon Mr Milton	125	24	101

DEATH OF AN OFFICER.

SIMLA, AUGUST 18.

The death from dysentery, at Rangoon, yesterday, of Second-Lieutenant Bayley, 1st Liverpools, is reported.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

It has been decided to give Lieut.-Generals of commands a free hand in arranging for grass supply whether under the director of Farms or regimentally.

ARRIVALS : AUGUST 18.—Willis, Lieutenant, Bengal Devonshire Regiment, on leave from Shahjehanpur.

Mould, Major, Bengal I. M. S., on leave from Jhansi.

Goldsmith, Captain, Bengal, R.A. M. C., on leave from Jhansi.

Martin, Captain, Punjab, Somersetshire L. I., on sick leave from Peshawar.

DEPARTURE : AUGUST 18.—Fry, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay, 20th Bombay Rifles, off furlough to Ahmednagar.

THIRD Q. O. BO. LIGHT CAVALRY GYMKHANA,

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 18.

The 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry Gymkhana was held this afternoon on the race course. The attendance was very large. There were seven events on the cards. The entries were numerous, and some of the events were run off in heats. The following are the results :—

Tug of War.—On Ponies Teams of four.

Four teams competed with the following results :—

Scratch team beat the Artillery ; the Buffs beat the Oxfordshires in the final ; Scratch team pulled the Buffs.

Diana Stakes.—Lady and gentleman to ride together to a post where they will both dismount and, without help of syces, change their saddles, mount and ride back together.

Miss Dodington and Mr. Smith, 1 ; Miss Day and Major Geddes, 2.

Polo Pony Scramble.—Polo ponies to be ridden round posts to test pace and handiness.

(Ponies must have been regularly played polo.)

First heat—Mr. Clayton on Phelman. Second heat—Mr. Shaw on Baby. Third heat.—Mr. Weatherby on Lady Betty. Final heat.—Baby, 1 ; Lady Betty, 2 ; Phelman 3.

Geographical Knowledge Stakes.—Gentleman to ride with a letter and give it to Lady partner. The lady will write answers to the questions and the Gentleman will ride back. 5 marks each question answered correctly. Ties decided by order of arrival at winning post.

First—Mrs. Gwynne Griffith and Mr. Marriott ; Second.— Mrs Carter and Major Brewin

Ladies Nomination.—3 furlongs for all ponies 14-1 and under which have never won Rs. 49 added money. Ponies to be nominated by Ladies. Catch weights over 11 stone. Prizes to the nominators of 1st and 2nd ponies.

First heat—Colonel Eccles' Pomfret (11st 3lbs) Captain Casson, time 41 secs, Second heat—Captain Knight's Bluepeter (11st), Owner, time 41 secs. Third heat—Captain Hickman's Woodpigeon (11st)' Owner, time 41 2-5 secs. Final heat—Pomfret, nominated by Miss Dodington, 1 ; Bluepeter, nominated by Miss Grey, 2. Won by six lengths. Time—40 secs.

Jumping Competition.—A prize to best performer amongst horses and another to the best performer amongst ponies 14-1 and under.

Horses—Mr. Boase's Dawn, 1 ; Mr. Johne's Larry, 2. Ponies—Mrs. Anderson's Frida, 1.

Cotillon Stakes.—Ladies to be given a coloured ribbon. Gentlemen to ride to a row of tubs containing coloured ribbons hidden in bran and when they have found their partners colour to return and give it to partner. First back to win.

First—Miss Muir Mackenzie and Captain Casson ; second—Miss Scott and Mr. Wertherby.

MR. RANDALL'S CONDITION.

Mr. Randall is somewhat better to-day.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE PAPAL ELECTION.

CONCLAVE CONSTITUTED.

LONDON, August 1st.—The Sacred Conclave of Cardinals, for the election of Pope Leo's successor was constituted yesterday, with many quaint ceremonials.

The Cardinals assembled at the Sistine Chapel where they took the oath of secrecy, and also pledged themselves to observe the Apostolic constitutions in regard to the election.

At nightfall the Camerlengo and Swiss Guards, preceded by torch bearers, minutely examined the building to see that no strangers were there.

The doors were then locked by the Camerlengo on the inside, and by the Marshall of the Conclave on the outside.

Three hundred and sixty-five persons are within. These comprise 62 Cardinals, each with his secretary and valet, and one member of the Noble Guard, and 40 Archbishops, and Bishops, besides cooks and porters.

Cardinal Ferrari, Archbishop of Milan, was taken ill almost immediately the doors were closed, and Dr. Lapponi was summoned to attend him.

It is expected that Cardinal Rampolla, the Pontificial Secretary of State, will, at the first ballot, secure 20 votes as a mark of the esteem in which he is held by the college for his political service, and that his Eminence will then withdraw his candidature in favour of Cardinal Gotti.

Cardinal di Pietro's chance is still considered the best.

THE BALLOT IN PROGRESS.

BURNING THE VOTING PAPERS.

London, August 2nd.—The ballot for the new Pope commenced in the Sistine Chapel at four minutes past 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and at 15 minutes past 11 o'clock a dense white smoke issued from the chimney connected with the stove where the voting papers are burned. This smoke was due to damp straw being placed in the grate and burned with the voting papers, and was intended to indicate that the first ballot was without result.

The second ballot finished similarly at 10 minutes past 6 o'clock in the evening.

Ten thousand persons who had assembled in the Vatican Square dispersed half an hour later.

LIEUT.-WITTON'S SENTENCE.

PETITION REFUSED.

London, August 2nd.—The petition signed by residents of Cape Colony and Australia, praying for the remission of the life sentence passed on Lieut. Witton, has been refused. Witton, it will be remembered, was concerned in the murders committed by the Bush Veldt Carbineers, in the Northern Transvaal.

DEPARTURE OF THE R. I. M. S. CANNING.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Commander A. Fairwell, sailed yesterday for Aden and Berbera. She conveyed the Remount Depot Brigade Supply officers and Military accounts, and Medical details. The following are the particulars :—3 officers, 1 lady and 1 child, 7 Hospital Assistants, 49 followers and 1 woman. Medical Department, 11 Sergeants, 7 native details, 352 followers ; Remount Department ; 1 officer, 5 clerks and 2 followers, Military Account Department ; 1 Warrant officer, 1 man, 6 private followers and 9 men, 1st Bombay Grenadiers. The Remount Depot, for embarkation railed from Jhansi in a special troop train which reached the Prince's Dock at about 6 a. m. this morning. The names of the officers are :—Captain Bholanath, Lieuts. B. A. Ruzzak and R. B. B. Foster, I. M. S., Captain R. H. E. Penwell, Mil. A. Dept. and wife of Captain Tuke and infant, I. M. S. The Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, will sail on the 22nd instant, for Berbera via Karachi, conveying from here details and from Karachi cooly corps, comprising about 500 men.

LORD NORTHCOTE'S DEPARTURE.

AT a meeting which took place on Saturday last at Narrotum Mansion it was unanimously resolved to invite the representative members of the various communities in Bombay to attend a meeting to consider what steps should be taken to give expression to the general feeling of esteem in which their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote are held. This meeting will take place at the Durbar Room, Town Hall, at 5-15 p. m. to-day.

AT HOME IN SUMMER.

(FROM A LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 20.

THIS lovely English climate ! How it rejoices one's heart ! You close your eyes on a starry equable night—first having arranged to go on the River the following day. You wake to a nondescript morning, and as you have a small journey across London to Paddington by tube, bus, tram, or other travelling terrors, you wonder casually over morning-tea what it is going to do. You send to see what the "glass" says. It is stationary at "fair," and you commence to feel worried. The eider-down feels hot, and you incline to think it warm and so metaphorically "take out" a cotton frock and lightest hat. You get out of bed, and it feels so chilly you put it away, and take in its place a warm light flannel, with a more substantial hat. You dress, up to a point, and the sun comes out and your heart bounds. It comes outer and strays about the room. You begin to sing, cast dull care and dull frock away, and lightly don a muslin with airy hat and shoes, and whistle your way downstairs. By the time you get to the hall door, an icy blast greets you from some open window, and you see someone outside hastily unfurling an umbrella, while as you enter the breakfast-room a voice meets you with—"Oh, my dear child ! how foolish you are ; it's going to pour ; I shiver to look at you !"

A glum face, glum breakfast, glum "tout ensemble !" Still rain ; so as you have a something to catch—you hastily fly, get into a dismal flannel coat and shirt with what one's mother calls a sensible hat, a veil to keep your hair in curl, thickish shoes to keep damp out, warmish gloves to keep chaps off ! It may snow.—Take umbrella and mackintosh, and start. Every atmosphere you get into is more heated than the last, and you softly begin to curse your clothes and your want of trust in Providence. The sun peeps out, and by the time you reach your starting point, it is a brilliant summer day.

The river is crowded with boats. Every one a different scheme of colour. Everyone is in light costume—sunshades everywhere—and you stand and solemnly vow that never again, under any pretext, will you wear anything thick or dark unless snow is inches deep on the ground and can't go under a day ; or the atmosphere is so black with fog that you can't be seen at all.

Such is England at present. Variety may be charming—variableness in a woman perhaps—in "climate" No ! A day doesn't pass that I do not change into several sets of clothes and at everyone I hurl anathemas as soon as I am safely ensconced in them.

I must tell you of a day at Henley. Peace and quiet is always more to my taste than noise and bustle, dearly though I love Piccadilly ; but then the latter ought to be noisy to be nice and the former vice versa. For versatility of every description in colour and sound commend me to Henley, Regatta time. The river is corruscated with boats, every kind of boat with every kind of person in every kind of costume, gondolas cheek by jowl with impertinent baby canoes. Brilliant house boats hemmed in by punts and rafts loaded with nigger minstrels. Carnival time on the water ! Fortunately the weather was so dog tired of playing it entered into a defensive alliance with the sun for a week, and consequently everything was ideal and everyone good-tempered and happy. The Tow-path held the more comic element, and all day was one procession of those ostensibly out for a holiday, those who weren't but had to take one and made the best of it ; those who were determined, by hook or crook, to turn an honest or any sort of penny and did things, they were obviously unused to, to gain it. And vendors, with every conceivable thing that you wouldn't have thought of buying in your wildest moments—but did—and shame-facedly brought home for novelty's sake.

I don't know if the Grosvenor Club had the monopoly, but in a frontage space of about 200 feet, there were, to my certain knowledge, four niggers, singing songs from far Cashmere or anywhere else they could think of handy; one man playing cleverly on two and a half tin whistles at the same time ; another man, who not crowing himself, kept cocks to crow for him, and did at a penny a head ; a woman who sang Italian and other songs very well to an accompaniment on two concertinas played by a blind man and a deformed boy. Another young man in a jaunty panama sang lusty love songs to the accompaniment of a half-size piano on wheels cleverly manipulated by a girl who looked as if she had seen better days, and, last of all, one who ran mechanical toys which ran themselves under the feet of everyone. That's good for the space isn't it ? It was "good" to see, and distinctly amusing.

But one was glad the following day of the peace and quiet of Windsor, and the fifteen to twenty miles beyond, with its stately, subtle beauty, soft willows to the water's edge, patches of poppy-land beyond, undulating lawns under an English blue sky. Surely, there is no garden like an English one Such a profusion of old flowers, scarlet rose ramblers, seeking out the darkest of old trees to climb into, and then flowering in loveliest profusion, glorying in touching every dark-hued branch with clinging crimson blossom. Nothing can surpass a rose after all. They are exclusive flowers and mix with no lowly orders, and they are in perfection this year ; every garden is just a summer glory and roses everywhere !

Theatres I have seen but little of. It has seemed a shame to be indoors if fine. I saw and much revelled in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray." It was a fine bit of acting, and Mrs. Pat is very perfect in it. Not being blasé I thoroughly enjoy everything and weep and laugh, so to speak, to order. The opera was fine ! I went to 'Romeo and Juliet," and heard Melba. It was gorgeous singing. The most pathetic end, where she lies—supposed to be dead on the bier—and Romeo throws himself in abandonment upon her, was rather spoilt by the bier tilting at the crucial moment, and I thought they were going to "come an unholy cropper." The voices were fine at the time, and I felt in a most tragic mood, which of course was quickly dissipated. I wish I had shut my eyes.

I went to my boy's prize giving show last evening. Nice evening to begin with, and I did him proud in my bestest hat. Came home like the original drowned rat. May I never be out in such a deluge again ! One felt inclined to start on an ark at once. The infant, who is no prodigy of learning, by the way managed to annex, by luck or management, a prize and two certificates, Arithmetic (he is no child of mine) and spelling and dictation. He gets broader daily and taller too, and is an imp of the deepest Judson. He took his prize—bless him—placing one hand on his back, the other on his stomach nearly bowing his head off. He dislikes anything in the shape of labour or toil, and looked very bored over the exhibition of physical drill. Great stalwart thing ! The only word that he visibly brightened at was "Rest" when a look of placid satisfaction spread over his fat face.

Were you ever at a Spa ? Those Spas would depress anyone even of the cheeriest disposition. A society of avoirdupois and ailments is not inspiriting. I think I would infinitely prefer to nurse my portion of gout or dyspepsia at home. Lots of Bombay people at Spas just now.

Well ! This is a screed, isn't it ? Pen took the bit between its teeth, I think.

"Heaven look down upon our flight to the sea-side on Friday." Ten of us, male and female, large and small, bond and free. It is like the man going to St Ives ; each sack held a cat, each cat had a kitten, all have bicycles, and the boy is exercising his own mind and worrying the crowd by insisting on carrying his kitten. I feel sure that from some obscure recess that kitten will emerge, en route !

PROFESSOR COOLEY, of the State Agricultural College at Bozeman, Montana, who recently returned from an investigation of a grasshopper-ridden district, says the insects have devoured everything in a strip seventy miles long and fifty miles wide, and that, as a consequence of their raids, ranch conditions are very serious. The plains, he further states, are dotted with cattle that have starved to death as a result of the grasshopper raids.

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

OBJECTS OF ART IN PARIS.

THE OPERA SEASON.

A PASSION PLAY IN BELGIUM.

LONDON, JULY 31.

COLLECTORS, and especially foreign collectors, should be on their guard against imitations of objects of art and furniture of the eighteenth century offered for sale in Paris. The vogue which the art of this period now enjoys has developed to the highest degree the ingenuity of the manufacturers of "vieux-neuf." Even the famous Double collection had a few spots upon its fair fame. Indeed, what collection has not ? Miniatures, in particular, are manufactured to perfection by half a dozen artists, whose services are monopolized by clever dealers. As for old and modern pictures, they are being forged by the score. One man has a speciality of Hobbema, another of Diaz, another of Troyon, another of Corot. In the case of the modern pictures an experienced person will readily detect imposture, but in the case of old pictures the opinions even of experts has been proved are not worth much. Men of equal experience often give contradictory verdicts. In spite of the force of fashion and he constantly increasing demand for objects of art not only in Europe but in the New World, there is a doubt whether the present high prices of the art market can hold out, and although the Press have lately taken the matter in hand, and exposed systematically and honestly the frauds of the vieux-neuf business, the forgeries seem to be quite as numerous as ever. The other day, for instance, a worthy cabinet-maker was seen at work on a Renaissance bahut. He had bored tiny holes at irregular intervals all over the wood, and then with a small pair of bellows he was blowing the dust of ages into the wormholes. The dust of ages in question was simply "Insecticide Vicot," generally used for the destruction of obnoxious insects, but in this case guaranteed to be authentic "poussiere de l'epoque."

On Wednesday night it was pleasant to note that an extremely large audience assembled for the interpretation of "Romeo et Juliette" this, the final performance of the season, the title-parts being taken by Mme Melba and M. Alvarez. It was a fitting end to a notable season, into the details of which we purpose to enter. Mme. Melba was in that superlative condition of voice which has been her characteristic excellence throughout the whole season and in which she is altogether unrivalled. There was a holiday aspect over the whole interpretation. It was as though a big effort was making in order to ensure a triumphant conclusion to the season's work. After the tiring and exacting weeks that had gone before, it was fitting to conclude to the light yet not trivial, the melodious but never commonplace, phrases of Gounod at his best. The cast was, more or less, a familiar one. M. Plancon, unique artist in his way, was the Friar, and M. Gilibert took the part of Capulet. Mlle. Helian was excellent Stephano, and the chorus and orchestra, under Signor Mancinelli (who has throughout the season accomplished very fine work indeed), were in their best form. The minor parts were all taken with sufficient excellence, and the appointed end of the whole season naturally centred in the strains of the National Anthem. Therewith we may turn to the work of the past weeks at Covent Garden. In many respects the season which is now concluded has been, at all events within [recent] recollection, unique in its excellence. The authorities at Covent Garden have well realized that the torch which Wagner lit is not easily to be extinguished, and that the stage policy—to take but one side of that extraordinary man—which he inaugurated, and by which he preached the necessity of the most perfect mounting possible, is the only policy which makes opera, either ancient or modern, tolerable to generations whose eye, as well as ear, has gone through an astonishing process of education. Unwieldy though the stage resources of Covent Garden may be, there is no question that the mechanical achievments of the season there have been astonishingly successful. It was only a few days ago that we were praising most ungrudgingly the mounting of "Don Giovanni," which, pace a certain friendly critic, is a matter of as much difficulty as most of the Wagnerian operas—certainly more difficult in this respect than "Tristan," "Lohengrin" and "Siegfried." The Wagnerian Cycles themselves have been marked, so far as this point is concerned, by a splendid success. We do not minimize the fact that there are certain inevitable drawbacks due to the position of theatre, to the period of its building, to the immense strides which modern scenic art has made in theatres more happily young; but the fact remains that in many regards Covent Garden has completely triumphed over its obvious handicap, while other drawbacks have been practically reduced to zero. That is a really great triumph, and justifies in itself the spending of what we understand to have been a very large sum of money in the actual realization of such a success.

In considering the purely artistic work of the season we have, of course, to begin with the performances of the "Ring des Nibelungen," which filled so large a chapter in the earlier portion of the season. Under Dr. Richter these interpretations reached an extraordinarily high level of excellence. The orchestra at Covent Garden has never, to our thinking, played quite so finely. Constant repetition too often blunts the artistic edge of the most artistic orchestral combinations ; but Dr. Richter seemed to lift his band not only to a very high level of accomplishment, but to a lofty spirit of enthusiasm, two characteristics which it is as delightful to record in a brief summary of this nature as it was agreeable to note on the successive nights during which the selections of the "Ring" were given. In Wagner's work many artists did wonderfully well—such names as Ternina and Van Dyck at once occurring to the memory, who, in the early portion of the season, accomplished really great things ; of other artists we shall speak later. Once more it has to be recorded that Wagner of course heads the list of composers whose works have been given most frequently during the season. Altogether his work—including the "Ring" "Tannhauser," "Lohengrin," "Die Meistersinger," and "Tristan"—have, in separate performances, held the stage twenty-nine times. Single operas of other composers have been given more frequently than any single opera of Wagner ; and here again it is found that Gounod takes first place with six performances of "Romeo" and eight performances of "Faust." The fact, therefore is again abundantly proved that neither Wagner, Gluck, nor any other reformer of opera will ever succeed in scotching the "star-system." Looking at the matter philosophically one is bound to own that there is no very great reason why it should be utterly slain. The beautiful voice alights upon whatso ver opera it listeth, and the more dramatically such a work is knit together in art, so that there is a rational and realistic dependence of one part on another, the less likely will it appeal to one who desires to take the lion's share of the honours. It is for this cause that an operatic season, under anything like general conditions, must combine elements that are vastly opposed, the one against another—the element for example, of the unique soprano, the unique contralto, and so forth, as opposed to the element of a generally excellent, ensemble, without any singular possibility of individual distinction. We have heard "Carmen" this season five times, and, of course, it was delightful to hear Calve in the title-role, who was also heard in M. Massi's "Magnelone," a work which, as we think, is scarcely destined to a great future popularity.

"Rigoletto" has also secured the honour of five performances, and it is in this opera that Mme. Melba has taken such high honours. Her voice this year has even surpassed her former records for beauty and warmth. We have praised her sufficiently on separate occasions to be able to leave her at the present moment with verbal farewells of genuine admiration. Then "Aida" and "Cavalleria" have been given thrice, while "Manon," "Lucia," "Pagliacci," and "Otello," with the fourth act of La Favorita—why "La Favorita"?—have been

given twice. In mentioning "La Favorita" we are constrained to chronicle an anonymous post-card addressed to the present critic —"If you could write an opera like "La Favorita," says he, "you would make your fortune. We record the sentence because of its absolute truth. Mozart never made his fortune, nor did Schubert; yet they wrote immortal works, not the shoddy stuff that sometimes "makes a fortune." "Der Wald," not quite wearing well, was revived only once and, of course, we have had Melba in "La Boheme." "Don Giovanni" we have had but twice; and "Manon," with Miss Garden and M. Alvarez in the cast, has been excellently performed. M. Alvarez was, of course, one of the great triumphs of the season. His Otello was a wonderful performance, while his general dignity and the solid character of his performances have once more revealed him as a steady and impressive artist even though he does not always sing in tune. For the rest, Mlle. Pacquot made a very pleasing impression, and M. Gilibert was in many ways, particularly in "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," which was revived with much success, extremely useful. Of course M. Plancon has once more impressed us by his dignity of bearing and his fine vocalization. M. Renand's appearances were few, but fully justified the high estimation in which he is held for his intellectual methods and his great powers as an actor and as a singer. Signor Scotti and MM. Salignac and Sevelhac have done capital work; and Signor Bonci has made almost a sensational success in "Rigoletto." So we bid farewell to the season, with the last trains of the National Anthem dying away in immediate memory. Throughout all this time M. Messager has done instinctively good and unobtrusive work. To the Syndicate and to Mr. Forsyth, all congratulations are due for even if it was not "roses, roses all the way"—though literally it was so on the gala night—the average of merit has throughout a long list of performances stood extremely high. A word of congratulation should also be offered to Mr. Edward Hall, who now for fifty-four years has been efficiently connected with the business management of Covent Garden Theatre; it will on all sides be recognized that fifty four years in such toil constitutes a most remarkable record. We bury the season, therefore, "Teucro duce, et auspice Teucro cras ingens iterabimus æquor." Horace is ever appropriate to any crucial occasion in life.

The small town of Furnes, in Western Flanders, has been the scene of one of the most remarkable Passion plays that have ever taken place. The play, which was in the form of a procession through the streets, was headed by four youths clad in yellow garments and blowing trumpets such as are depicted in biblical pictures as being used before the walls of Jericho. Abraham and his household next followed, and then Moses with the tables of the law, surrounded by the prophets, each bearing a huge volume. David appeared in a dual capacity. As King he was gorgeous in scarlet and gold, and carried a large harp, but as a penitent he wore sackcloth and ashes. John the Baptist led a sheep, and was accompanied by hermits. The stable at Bethlehem, constructed on a lorry contained Joseph and Mary surrounded by a large number of small children, who represented angels. The whole of Christ's life was depicted up to the tragedy of Calvary. Mary Magdalene wore a violet dress, with a wreath of black artificial flowers, which was covered by a black lace veil. She was followed by some maidens carrying her jewels. Why jewels were carried was not stated in the programme. Quite the prettiest part was the throng of young girls who preceded Christ entering into Jerusalem. Waving palms, and picturesquely dressed, they made most effective picture in the narrow streets, as they sang a well-concerted "Hosanna." The scene of Christ carrying the Cross was extremely realistic. The part was taken by the mayor of the neighbouring commune, who, barefooted, performed this act as a penance. The cross was very heavy, and the mayor struggling under the heavy burden, dropped from sheer fatigue, but after receiving some assistance, once more continued his task. Many of the people taking part in the procession were prominent members of local society, but so carefully disguised were their featurs that their identity was not revealed until the procession was over.

A crisis is at hand regarding the matinee hat and other varieties. Managers of London theatres are combining to give practical effect to the resolution passed by the Actors' Society, insisting that women should witness the play with uncovered heads. Actors and actresses are unanimous in their approval of this reform, urging that hats in the auditorium distract attention, and by obscuring the view of the stage, militate against that comfortable frame of mind necessary to the full enjoyment of a play. "The wonder is," said a London manager, "that long-suffering man has tolerated the obstruction so patiently. Besides, I know ladies who say that the pleasure of the theatre is greatly enchanced by leaving their hats in the cloakroom. They feel more at their ease." "At the evening performances, of course, lady occupants of the stalls and the dress-circle almost invariably leave their hats at home, and wear warm 'shawls' over their heads while going to the theatre. "Generally speaking, however, this wise practice is not observed by ladies in other parts of the house, and the only explanation appears to be that the fashion has not yet introduced itself to their social circle." Hereafter, the managers intend to put up printed notices intimating that ladies are expected to remove their hats. To encourage them in this course of welldoing the existing habit of giving gratuities to cloakroom attendants may be discontinued. At matinees—as is all too well known—hats are worn in all parts of the house, and managers will first concentrate their attack upon this custom. It will be easy to pass on the reform to the evening performances.

Those two very popular singers, Mr. and Mrs Kennerley Rumford (Mme. Clara Butt), were "at home" to their friends the other afternoon, and the music-room of their pretty house in South Hampstead was filled to overflowing with a distinguished company, which, among many literary, artistic, and musical people, included Mrs. Ronalds, Sir Squire and Lady Bancroft, Mme. Lilian Blauvelt, Miss Ada Crossly, and Mr. William Mollison. The host and hostess provided the entertainment in the shape of the first performance of a particularly attractive song-cycle, by Liza Lehmann entitled, 'Songs of Love and Spring," which the composer accompanied. Duet singing has to a great extend dropped out of fashion, but its charms are both appreciated and understood by Mr. and Mrs. Kennerley Rumford, and in "Songs of Love and Spring" they have a means of expressing their skill, for it ranks as one of the most distinctive and pleasing among modern works of the kind. To graceful melody Miss Liza Lehmann adds musicianly thoroughness in treatment and accompaniment. In this instance, particularly in the duet numbers and in one of the solos, "Disturb it not," she has certainly given us some of her best music. The poems are translated, or rather poetically adapted, from the German of Geibel by Alfred Percegal Graves He deserves the highest praise. Few lyrics which are nowadays set to music are capable of being compared with his, which are at once poetry and good English.

Farmers and farm servants filled the Southwark County Court recently, and samples of manures and "litter" were handed round in boxes for inspection. A Hartford farmer named Roberts is suing a Bermondsey man for selling him "litter" that included, he says, 32 per cent. white lead and 39 per cent. rag and cotton waste, of which two cows and a sow ate and died. The case was adjourned.

To Cure Dog Ailments.

Eminent Veterinary Surgeons and Dog Fanciers (see Book on bottle) strongly recommend **Condy's Fluid** as a Certain Cure for Distemper, Mange, Eczema, Bites and Wounds in Dogs. Insist on having "**Condy's Fluid.**" All substitutes are inferior. **Condy's Fluid** is sold everywhere by all Chemists and Stores.

ENGLAND'S GREATEST PAINTER.

(Concluded from page 4.)

His chief aim, in this unique and amazing gallery of portraits, has been to present to the nation a biographical series of the most famous English men and women of the nineteenth century, which might be kept together and preserved for all time. It was for this purpose that he solicited sittings from his great contemporaries. The value of such a collection to future historians cannot be over-estimated. What should we not give to have a similar gallery of the men of note of the preceding centuries who helped to make their country great! Had Watts painted nothing else than these unparalleled portraitures of genius he would have earned for himself a most prominent and enduring place in the national regard; while his generosity in destining the collection to be the cherished property of the country will be immensely appreciated. Most of the portraits can be seen in the National Portrait Gallery. He laments that the collection is not so complete as he could have wished it to be. Several names are unrepresented in it, particularly those of General Gordon, for whom Watts had a profound respect as the modern Bayard, and of Darwin, whose great generalisation has revolutionised the whole world of science. To his eternal regret he never obtained a sitting from his friend Ruskin, with whose artistic principles and seemingly Utopian views on political economy he was in most cordial sympathy. Tennyson, we are told, was a favourite subject for the pencil of Watts, and he painted the portrait of the Laureate no less than five times. And Browning, too, was one of his greatest successes, possibly because he so fully sympathise with the thought of the author of the "Ring and the Book." He seems to read the inmost soul of Browning, and to see his grand optimism rising above the sense of failure in life which pervades our modern literature; and accordingly he has given expression in the poet's own profile to the mood which must have been the predominant one with him. "All I could never be, that I was worth to God," is the formula of faith which you seem to see stamped in every line of that strong countenance.

A WONDERFUL GALLERY.

Mr. Macmillan enumerates with much interesting critical description of the portraits the many prominent figures who sat to Watts. They include representatives of almost every field of human activity. We can here only mention a few of the most striking. For example: "Of statesmen he has painted the portrait of Mr. Gladstone, in the full vigour of his manhood and in the height of his political career, the eager subtle expression in whose face he brought out by the interesting talk he had with him; Lord Salisbury, with his massive, thoughtful head, dressed in his robes as Chancellor of the Oxford University; Lord Lawrence, Viceroy of India, who saved the Punjab from revolt, and whose noble countenance, bright blue eyes, and massive chin were the mirror of his calm, high-principled nature; Lord Lytton who showed in every strong and yet refined feature the sign of a mind at home in the administration of political affairs and in the pursuit of letters; the Duke of Argyll, painted in 1860, with a fine glow in his eyes, lit up with youthful enthusiasm and political and scientific forethought; and Lord Dufferin whose admirable work in the highest place of the world of diplomacy has been the marvel of the age." The student of art will be able to trace in this wonderful gallery of portraits the development of the artist's genius. If we compare Watts' portrait of Guizot, executed at the beginning of his career as a painter of faces in 1848, with the Gladstone, eager, subtle, selfconscious, painted seventeen years latter, we see the marked advance he had made in that art. But if we compare still further the portrait of Gladstone in 1864 with the portrait of John Stuart Mill in 1874, or with that of Cardinal Manning in 1882, we see how what was prophecy at the early age became a realised fulfilment at the later age; and his art as portrait-painter culminates in his portraits of Tennyson, in which he seems to rise through his sympathy to the intellectual elevation of his subject, and to make his pictorial art the equal and companion of his country's literature. But great as Watts is as a portrait painter, it is as "the painter of ideas put into symbolic form" that his fame will chiefly rest in the history of Art. In this respect, as Ruskin has remarked, he differs widely from Burne Jones, who otherwise most closely resembles his style. Burne Jones paints the myths which are the perennial forms in which the thoughts of a people are embodied; Watts paints the allegories which are invented for the very purpose of expressing their thoughts at the time. Burne Jones finds his forms readymade for him, and he pours his modern thought into their ancient moulds; Watts provides both the thought and the form, and not only interprets but creates. It should be mentioned to the credit of our statesmen that more than once has public honour been pressed on Watts, but he has always declined to accept a title. The worthy execution of noble aims has conferred on him higher honour than any that sovereigns or statesmen could confer; and George Frederick Watts holds a place in the history of human genius to which no riband or title could add lustre.

THE DALLAS COMPANY.

"THE GEISHA."

Last night the Henry Dallas Musical Comedy Company gave an attractive performance of the 'Geisha.' As on the opening night there was a large attendance, and the house were keenly delighted with the production. "The Geisha" has been produced many times in this city, and it speaks well both for the company who were responsible for the entertainment last evening and for the enduring qualities of the piece itself that it met with such success last night. Mr. Percival Knight, who has always been one of the mainstays of the company, was a delightful success as "Wan Li.' He did not follow the traditions of the part with exactitude, but it is one of the charming features of his acting that he has always a style of his own, and his own ideas as to interpretation. Those who know anything of his style of humour will only need to be told that last evening he was in his best form. His songs and his dances were too funny for description. Mr. Frank Cochrane as "Lieutenant Fairfax" was good both as regards his songs and his acting, and Mr. Duncan Munro made a very good "Marquis Imari." Miss Alice Wade in the role of "O Mimosa San" had all the charm of the original part of the "Geisha." Her singing was pretty and effective, and her reception was most cordial whenever she appeared on the boards. The rest of the company gave a good account of themselves.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

BOMBAY ROVERS vs. NORTH STAFFORDS (B) TEAM.

A close and interesting match was played last evening on the Cooperage between the Bombay Rovers and the North Staffords (B) team. In the first half the Soldiers did most of the pressing, but were unable to penetrate the Rovers' defence, the two backs kicking cleanly and well. Neither side had scored up to half time. In the second half the Soldiers pressed hotly, and several times were within an ace of scoring, but the defence was still very good, and though the ball struck the post on two occasions the citadel remained intact until the whistle blew when the Rovers were in their opponents' quarters. The game thus ended in a pointless draw.

A QUERY.

"H. J." writes:—Will any of your readers inform me through the medium of your paper whether under the Toll Act a Municipal toll contractor would be justified in demanding tolls on vehicles using the road but not coming up to the toll bar—not with the object of evading the toll, but because of having no need to pass the toll bar.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in the offices of the Trust, Albert Buildings Fort, the Hon. Mr. S. Rebsch presiding. There were also present: Brigadier-General Sir James Willcocks, Mr. E. Gray, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. G. A. Anderson, Mr C. H. Armstrong, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola and Mr. W. N. Shilstone, the Secretary.

APPOINTMENT OF SENIOR ASSISTANT ENGINEER.

Consideration was given to a circular on reply from the Government regarding the services of a Government officer to fill up the appointment of Senior Assistant Engineer under the Government.

The Chairman said that he had received a letter from Mr. W. D. Sheppard, recommending the appointment of Mr. J. F. Watson, at present in the employ of an Engineering firm at Home. He said it was very important that they should come to some decision in the matter, as they had been hunting for a suitable man for the last three years to accept the post on the salary offered by them. They had now two candidates in the field, namely, Mr. Watson, and Mr Wray, Executive Engineer, Bijapur. Mr. Wray had Indian experience and would be very useful to them if they got him. But he wanted a salary of Rs. 600 a month to begin with. On the other hand, he thought Mr. Watson would get accustomed to India in a year or two and would be a very valuable officer. He was much younger than Mr. Wray, and apparently his testimonials were the best. Moreover he was willing to take up the appointment on a salary of Rs. 450, rising to Rs. 600.

Dr. Viegas asked if Mr. Watson had architectural experience, as that was one of the qualifications required by the Board.

The Chairman replied that he did not know if either of the candidates had architectural experience. There was nothing mentioned about it.

Mr. Cuffe considered that in view of the Board's recent resolution that their assistant engineers should have architectural experience, they should increase the salary in order to enable to get a man with such qualifications.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said, Mr. Wray, who was an Executive Engineer, must have architectural qualification.

The Chairman said, Mr. Watson's qualifications were so good that he ought to prove a very useful man. As to architectural experience he would say that apart from the establishment they had of an Engineer and his two assistants they would require a separate establishment to thoroughly supervise their buildings. At present the Board had under construction buildings of their own of the value of about twelve lakh of rupees in addition to the buildings of the value of about thirty lakhs being constructed by their lessees. This was no small responsibility and in view of what had recently happened with regard to a building erected by one of their lessees he thought a separate establishment would be necessary. In any case they would have to appoint a qualified architect. He proposed that Mr. Watson be appointed Assistant Engineer on the terms suggested by Mr. Sheppard and that the Chairman be requested to convey the Board's thanks to Mr. Sheppard for the trouble he had taken on their behalf.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved an amendment to the effect that Mr. Wray be appointed Assistant Engineer on a salary of Rs. 600 a month.

The amendment on being put to the vote was lost and the original proposition was carried.

IMPROVEMENT SCHEMES.

The Board considered a circular on the memorandum by the Chairman regarding schemes V. and VI. The Chairman proposed; (1) That the Engineer should be asked to prepare and submit as soon as possible, a skeleton scheme dealing with the area west of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, which it is necessary to acquire for providing building sites for the expansion of the City with a view to the suitable ventilation of schemes V. and VI. and to render these schemes attractive to a mixed population. Such a scheme should embrace as far as can at present be foreseen the parts of the Mahim Woods which it is essential to aquire for the Boards purposes; (2). In the meantime the portion of scheme V. east of the B. B. and C. I. Railway should be submitted to Government for sanction. And (3). Scheme VI should be revised with reference to alignment of the Port Trust Railway and then submitted for approval.

The proposition was adopted.

THE NEW LOAN.

Among the papers laid on the table of the Board was a letter from the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay, dated 29th July 1903, stating that the Bank would be glad to receive for credit of the Trusts Current Account the amounts paid by successful Tenderers for the Trusts new loan of Rs. 60 lakhs, and also to pay interest on the debentures now to be issued on the terms already agreed to between the Trust and the Bank.

After transacting some other business the Board adjourned.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

The cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the month of July were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	399	350
Karachi	5	4
Districts.		
Ahmedabad	8	0
Broach	2	0
Surat	174	148
Thana	122	107
Nasik	75	54
Poona (excluding City)	22	13
Satara	1073	716
Sholapur	535	379
Ahmednagar	163	95
Kolaba	12	8
Ratnagiri	44	49
Belgaum	4026	2967
Dharwar	2917	1997
Bijapur	39	27
Kanara	16	8
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	162	110
Kolhapur	2141	1532
Cutch	15	15
Baroda territory	127	76
Surat Agency	4	7
Bijapur Agency	154	106
Akalkot	27	22
Aundh	46	30
Total	12,344	8,117
Month of June	4,767	3,365
Total to date	1,142,842	871,300

During the month Poona City, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Khandeish, Karachi, Hyderabad, (Sind) Sukkur, Larkhana, Upper Sind, Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Khairpur State, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Cambay State, Janjira, Bhor, and Savanur were free.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Egypt, Captain J. R., London, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday next from London, brings the following passengers:—

Agnew Mrs P D	Harris Mr S
Allan Mr G L	Huggins Mr J R
Brendon Mr and Mrs	Harley Miss
Barham Mr C M and infant	Hall Mr A G
Bayley Mrs A W L	Kelley Col T H
Battye Capt C W	King Capt G
Bather Mr N	King Mr A W F
Bain Mr J A	Lewis Mr and Mrs W O
Burt Mr A W	Kirkman Mrs and 2 children
Bowes Major W H	Lynn Miller Mrs
Bignell Capt	Milliard Mrs A B
Browing Mr G R	Montesole Mr E D
Brown Mr R I	Nimmo Mr W
Bennett Mr W	Oliver Mr Stuart
Black Commander H S	Pura Mr P H
Bayley Mrs A W	Poole Captain A J
Chowdray Mr B L	Porter Mr T P
Cartland Mr J	Ringrow Mr J and son
Cariopa Mr A B	Ross Mr H
Currie Mr R W	Saunders Capt O E M
Delmas Mr A R	Stocks Lt C B
Dick Mr B	Tyler Mr E H
Davis Mr A B	Taylor Cond T
Dela Bere Capt H	Titman Mr Mrs and Misses
Etherton Lt P T	Thompson Mr
Fillingham Mr G T	Vanquilx Mr A H E
Fox Col H C	Waring Capt A L
Griffiths, Miss	White Mr G H
Griffiths Mr V M	Williams Mr P H
Gilles St T G	Wren Mr W H
Hare Mr Wm	Six native officers

The Marquis of Downshire was the other day ordered to pay £161 to Mr. J. J. Neil, a shipbuilder, for breach of contract to purchase a steam launch. His lordship refused the launch, a £600 vessel, on the ground that with a fresh breeze it only made four knots an hour, and was like a bladder on the water; but this was denied.

CAUSING HURT TO EXTORT A CONFESSION.

A POLICE PATEL IN TROUBLE.

Mr. J. J. Heaton, Session Judge of Nasik in May last convicted Bala Pandu a police Patel, of voluntarily causing hurt to extort confession or information about a theft and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for six weeks. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston. Mr. R. R. Desai appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The appellant and three others were charged with voluntarily causing hurt to three Bhils in order to extort from them a confession or information about a theft; while a fifth accused who was the head karkun and third class magistrate at Nephad, was charged with abetting the offence. On the night of the 1st March last or the early morning of the 2nd, Baburao Kale one of the Karkuns living in a plague camp at Niphad, woke up the residents with an outcry of thieves and on searching his hut said that a dabba of goor or jagri had been stolen. Enquiries were made and Sahadu, a Bhil watchman at the camp was roughly handled. Bhils who lived not far from the camp were brought there and made to sit whilst other Bhils were fetched. The latter were brought from a Bhil incampment near some melon beds in the river. They were collected at the melon beds, were handled roughly by the appellant and others, and when brought to the Karkun's camp were beaten with sticks and otherwise maltreated. The next day the chief constable took the Bhils one by one into his office, and there beat them severely. One of them named Balya died, and it was ascertained that two of his ribs were broken, Mr. Heaton, however, divided the case and treated the transactions separately. Two of the five accused were acquitted and discharged. One of the remaining three was fined ten rupees; another was sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment, while the third, the appellant, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six weeks.

Mr. Justice Chandawarkar, in giving the court's decision, said: The evidence that has been believed by the Sessions Judge is quite consistent. Mr. Desai contends that the evidence of the Bhil witnesses who speak to the beating by the police has been disbelieved by the Session Judge. It is not that the Sessions Judge has disbelieved their evidence but he thinks that while the Brahmin witnesses have minimised the beating the Bhil witnesses have exaggerated it. The judgment is a very careful one, and the judge has considered the case from all points of view, and he has come to the conclusion that the beating may not have been very serious, but there can be no doubt that the Bhils did receive a beating at the hands of accused No 4 (the appellant) and others. We think therefore that the conviction must be confirmed. Then as to the sentence we think that also must be supported. Offences of this kind when detected must be properly dealt with. The Sessions Judge has dealt with the case with great fairness and made all possible allowance in favour of the accused. We do not think that the sentence of six weeks' rigorous imprisonment passed on the accused is severe. We therefore confirm the conviction and sentence, and dismiss the appeal.

THE NORTHCOTE SHIELD.

INTER-COLLEGIATE CRICKET COMPETITION.

The Elphinstone College team met the St. Xavier's College team in their second round of the inter-collegiate competition for the Northcote Challenge Shield on the Elphinstone College ground yesterday. The following are the scores:—

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

Vijaikher, c Khansaheb, b Vakil	6
Pagdiwala, run out	2
Commissariat, b Khansaheb	21
Guzder, b Modi	2
Mehta, c Cooper, b Vakil	22
Doctor, b Kasad	10
Darabsett, c Talyarkhan, b Vakil	0
Poona, c Cooper, b Vakil	5
Pilgadker, c Cooper, b Vakil	0
Rane, not out	5
Avasia, b Kasad	1
Extras	3
Total	77

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	W.	M.
Kasad	21·3	18	2	13
Vakil	18	25	5	8
Modi	4	6	1	1
Khansaheb	7	25	1	3

Fall of wickets:—1 for 4, 2 for 21, 3 for 26, 4 for 31, 5 for 65, 6 for 65, 7 for 66, 8 for 66, 9 for 76, 10 for 77.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

Shete, c and b Avasia	9
Engineer, b Guzder	3
Nadkarni, c Rane, b Guzder	5
Mehta, b Guzder	0
Khansaheb, b Guzder	0
Modi, c Rane, b Guzder	9
Mulla, b Avasia	8
Cooper, run out	11
Talyarkhan, c Vijaiker, b Avasia	32
Kasad, c Vijaiker, b Commissariat	4
Vakil, not out	0
Extras	5
Total	86

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	W.	M.
Avasia	13	38	3	1
Guzder	14	27	5	4
Mehta	1	5	0	0
Commissariat	4·1	11	1	1

Fall of wickets.—1 for 14, 2 for 14, 3 for 14, 4 for 14, 5 for 28, 6 for 28, 7 for 42, 8 for 64, 9 for 86, 10 for 86.

PASSENGERS S. S. TRIESTE.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Trieste to-day (Wednesday, the 19th instant from Victoria Dock berth No. 5. The Medical Inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock berth No. 5, on Wednesday the 19th instant at 5 p. p.m. sharp. Deck passenger should be at the New Disinfecting Station with all their baggage and kit at 2 p. m. on the 19th instant:—

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE.

Mrs M H Batty (for Karachi)	Mr C M L Jackson
	Mr and Mrs Khan
Mr Bernhardt (for Karachi)	Revd Father E F Morris
Mr and Mrs M D Bell	Mr F L Mosner
Mr V Furlanetto	Captain H M Martin
Mrs and Miss Gerson da Cunha	Miss H Prozell
	Surgeon General, Mrs and Miss D S M Price
Mr and Mrs E A Gait and Child (from Karachi)	Mrs Stoddart

ESPIONAGE IN TEA GARDENS.

Apropos of an article on Disorder on Tea Gardens in Assam, "The Indian Planters Gazette" says, some revelations are now being made which will bear out the statements we made, and which were questioned by an up-country paper at the time. A regular system of espionage is being established by a certain section of the Bengali community, and we would warn planters that native spies in disguise are visiting their gardens. A leading article in the columns of the "Englishman," entitled The Romari Riot, in its issue of the 13th instant, has possibly rather startled some members of the planting community; although we have, for some little time past, prepared our readers for what is now only beginning to leak out,—further revelations are yet in store for us—and told them pretty plainly that they were not half aware of the mischief which was being brewed on their gardens by the emissaries of secret agents. Certain of our contemporaries expressed a disbelief in the actual state of affairs being as bad as we stated that it was. Passing events, however, are beginning to bear us out. We can only hope that our repeated warnings will now meet with the attention they deserve.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

Programme for today (Wednesday,) at 4 45 p.m. (weather permitting).

1. Individual Tent Pegging—(a) Ponies. (b) Horses.
2. Jumping Competition—(a) Ponies (14-2 and under. (b) Horses.
3. Skittls Lloyd Lindsay—By Half Sections.
4. Horse Scurry (Distance Handicap).
5. Pony Scurry (Distance Handicap).

N.B.—Entries for the Scurries must reach the undersigned before noon on Wednesday, the 19th instant, and must state the name of the rider, together with his approximate riding weight.

T. L. ROBERTS,
A. HILL TREVOR,
Joint Hony. Secretaries.

The late Mr. Gustavus Franklin Swift, aged sixty-four, of Swift and Co., and the Swift Refrigerator Transportation Company, of Chicago, meat packer, who started as a butcher when he was fourteen years old, has left £50,000 for charitable purposes. His English estate has been valued at £45,337.

INDIA AND THE SOUTH AFRICAN GARRISON.

PROTEST FROM MADRAS.

The Mahajana Sabha of Madras have prepared a petition to the House of Commons in regard to the proposal to saddle India with the cost of keeping a British garrison of 25,000 troops in South Africa. The proposal has, says the Mahajana Sabha, created the greatest surprise and dissatisfaction in this country. They respectfully protest against it as utterly indefensible and opposed to all principles of justice. The Sabha respectfully demurs to the contention that the garrison proposed to be stationed in South Africa is needed in the interest of India: the prospect of its being useful to this country is so remote and hypothetical that it is preposterous to base upon it a claim for a contribution from the Indian Treasury. The Sabha submits that India is not differently situated, in regard to this garrison from other parts of the Empire; and there is no reason why she should pay for a garrison established in South Africa any more than that she should pay for an army in England whose services may be as much needed in India and the colonies, in the event of trouble, as the 25,000 troops in South Africa. India has in the past on many occasions sent her troops for Imperial service in Africa and China; and even very lately about twenty thousand Indian troops were for a long time employed for service outside. Yet this country receives no subsidy or contribution in view of the fact that it maintains an extra force which may be, and has been, utilised for Imperial purposes outside. That India maintains an army far beyond her needs is a fact admitted by the highest authorities, and demonstrated by the frequent taking away of thousands of Indian troops for outside service. In his evidence before the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure, Sir Henry Brackenbury, a late Military Member of the Viceroy's Council, said that the present strength of our army was in excess of India's requirements and that a portion of it was maintained in India for Imperial purposes. The military expenditure has enormously increased within recent years, and everything that local military opinion has suggested has been done for the strengthening of the fortifications and our coast and frontier defences. India at present maintains an army of 200,000 men, a number which is far too large for her needs, as was proved by the fact that, for three years continuously, nearly twenty thousands of these troops were spared, without any inconvenience, for service in South African and China.

THE INCREASE OF THE BRITISH SOLDIER'S PAY.

Another burden of nearly £800,000 has already been unjustly thrown on India in connection with the increase to the pay of the British soldier; and the whole of India has unanimously raised its voice against this unjust impost. The additional burden on account of the South African garrison will make a total fresh addition of over £1,200 000 to the already heavy military expenditure which now almost equals the total land revenue of India. The rate at which military expenditure has grown and the freedom with which the English Treasury makes additions to it justify the growing apprehension that it will be impossible to effect any reforms in the administration of the country. The numerous enquiries started by Lord Curzon's Government will all necessitate additional expenditure; and the recommendations of the Police and Irrigation Commissions in particular cannot possibly be given effect to even partly without large expenditure of funds. There is absolutely no hope of any internal reform of progress, with the present unconscionable increase in military expenditure; and the policy of His Majesty's Government in throwing additional charges on this country according to the exigencies of party politics in England, is calculated to throw the administration of India into a hopeless state of stagnation.

The Sabha respectfully protests against the assumption that it is at the option of the War Office to throw any burden on India without any necessity having been felt by the Government of India; and if the priciple be once recognised that the British Treasury can throw any charge upon the revenues of India, just as it likes, the irritation and discontent felt in this country at the unjust way in which the financial relations between the two countries are regulated, must grow and produce the most mischievous effect on the minds of the Indian people.

The Sabha, therefore, prays that the Honourable House will be pleased to disallow the proposed impost on India as being indefensible alike as a matter of justice and as an act of political expediency.

POONA RACES.

SIXTH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, 22nd AUGUST.

Entry closed at 6 p.m., on Monday 17th August.

All Horse Handicap—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr R G Baldock's b aus g Fireup
Mr R G Baldock's b aus m Miss Windsor
Mr D D's b aus g Roscommon
Mr Murdoch's b aus g Spark
Mr R R S's ch aus g Wedlock
H H Aga Khan's br aus g Beadsman
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's br aus g Firecracker
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's br aus m Correewick by Haut Brion Lady Helena
H H the Kour Sahib of Patiala's b aus g Dioptrics
Mr Kelso's bl aus g Milos by Melos dam by Marvellous
Mr M Pestonjee's br aus m Blue Blood
Messrs M Pestonjee and R Lebikajee's b aus g Kingston
Mr A W P's ch aus g Fitzeros
Mr A W P's b aus g Fando
Messrs Galstaun and Avasia's ch e h Presbyterian by Ayreshire Good Lady 5 years
Mr R J Hunter's ch aus g Victory 6 years

The New Lawn Handicap—Distance 1 mile.

Mr A A Amer's b a h Fakir II aged
Mr A R Amer's b a h Turkish Flag II 13 3
Aga S Shah's g a h Achilles 13 3 1-4
Messrs M Gooculdass and A Nanjee's ch a h Flying Fox
Messrs M Gooculdass and A Nanjee's g a h Wild Fox
Mr Ebrahim bin Talib's b a h Hakum 13 3 3-4

Arab Pony Maiden Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Artin A Essajee's g a h Little Joker 13 1 1-2
Captain Benn's g a h Regret 13 3 1-2
Colonel Kavanagh's g a h Money Spinner 14 0
Captain Wilson's g a h Greyleg 13 2
Mr Faraj bin Sanad's b a h Masumma 13 2 3-4
H H the Kour Sahib of Patiala's ch a h Shah Jehan 13 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h New Moon 14 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Micting King 13 3
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Skylark 13 3 3-4
Mr Maydwell's g a h Titus II 13 3 3-4
Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saifs g a h Mooreed 13 3

Lilliput Handicap—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr D S Mehta's ch a g Avenger 13 3
Mr Artin A Essajee's g a h Little Joker 13 1 1 2
Captain Wilson's g a h Greyleg 13 2
Aga S Shah's b a h Oriental 13 2 1-2
Aga S Shah's c h a h Chester 13 0 1-2
Mr Faraj bin Sanad's b a h Mosumma 13 2 3-4
Mr F M Garda's br a h Kour Sahib 13 3
H H the Kour Sahib of Patiala's ch a h Shah Jehan 13 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Minting King 13 3
Mr Jackson's b a h Hermit 13 3
Mr Pery Fischer's ch a h Governor 13 2 2-4
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Trafalgar 13 2 1-2
Mr M T Shroff's g a h Bukhtawar 13 2
Messrs A A Saif and E Rasheed's b a h Settler 13 1 1-2
Messrs Abdoola and M Shamlan's ch a h Galib 13 2 3-4

All Pony Plate—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr R G Boldock's br aus g Comeback 14 2
Vety Col Hazelton's b aus g Patrician 14 0 1-2
Captain Harding Newman's br aus m Paddy Melon 14 2
H H the Kour Sahib of Patiala's br aus m Malice 14 1 1-4
Messrs M Gooculdass and A Nanjee's b aus m Olga 14 0 3-4
Mr Percy Fischer's br c h Wink 14 1 1-4
Colonel Eccle's b aus g Pomfret 14 1
Dr Spooner Hart's b aus m Pride O'Dharamtala late Janet 14 1
Mr A W P's b aus m Min 14 1 3-4

The Ganeshkind Cup—Distance 5 furlongs.

Captain Benn's g a h Regret 13 3 1-2
Captain Wilson's br a h Kehton 14 0
Colonel Kavanagh's g a h Money Spinner 14 0
Mr J A C Forsyth's ch a h Porphyry 13 3 1-2
Colonel Eccle's b a h Roket 14 0
Major Edward's b a g Daimyo 14 0
Mr C F Cooper's b a h Duldul 13 2 1-2
Captain Honble C F Greville's g a h Scatter cash 14 0
Major Murray and Captain Lloyd's ch a h Hamilton 13 3 3-4
Mr W Bass' b a h Huddal 13 2 1-2
Mr Norton's b a g Malakite 14 0
Mr Maydwell's g a h Titus II 13 3 3-4
Mr Bennie's ch a h Salim 13 2 1-2

The Home Bred Plate—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr J B's b c h m Noble Eye by Nobleman—dam by Stockwell 3 years

Race declared void.

EXTRA RACE.

For Poona 6th Extra Meeting, Saturday 22nd August 1903 Selling Plate—Winner Rs 200, 2nd Rs 100, 3rd Rs 50. For Maiden Arabs 14 hands and under. 14 hands entered for Rs 1200 to carry 10st W I. 3 lbs for each Rs 100 down to Rs 500. Ponies measured previous to 1st April 1899. 7lbs Extra. Distance half mile.

Entry Rs 5 to close 8 a.m. Thursday 20th August and Rs 5, in addition for ponies not struck out before 6 6 p.m, Thursday 20th August 1903.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot. 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

Can the uncertain changes of the weather be less problematical by wireless telegraphy? Mr. A. Bell, who writes in "Knowledge," thinks that forecasters can use to advantage wireless telegraphy in the course of their work. All storms, owing to the deflecting movements of the earth as it rotates on its axis, travel from west to east, so that it is the desire of all weather forecasters to obtain early and prompt information from as many places to the westward of them as possible. In this respect it will be seen that a forecaster, say at Washington, is well situated, for to the westward of him he has many observers who send him all the latest information, so that it is much easier to trace the daily progress of a storm as it blusters across the country. But the British forecasters are in much worse case, for they often do not know of the existence of an oncoming storm until it has actually appeared on the west coast of Ireland. It is from swiftly-moving steamers that perhaps the weather prophets may in the near future derive the much-desired information concerning the weather over the Atlantic.

President Roosevelt is spending his summer holiday at Oyster Bay in his usual strennous manner. He receives the visits, almost daily, of Congressmen and politicians, bent on discussing the currency question, Cuban reciprocity, and other matters. He is sometimes, however, at particular pains to obtain privacy. This, with the outdoor life he leads, is a hard matter. The other day, for instance, he left home at two o'clock in the morning, accompanied by his son Theodore, to ride thirty miles to Sayville to visit his uncle. It had rained and thundered throughout the early part of the night, and the lightning was still flashing when they set out. The object of this early ride was to avoid the attentions of the public. That object was accomplished.

American and other visitors to Ireland will be interested to learn that some two miles from Ballymoney in the north-eastern corner of Ireland, there is a squatty farmhouse, with an old stone seat outside the door, which bears the inscription: W. McK., 1765. In this house many of the ancestors of William McKinley, late President of the United States, lived and died. The building which the visitor finds there at the present time is more than a century old, and it stands on the site of an older structure, which also belonged to the McKinley family. According to the "New York Tribune," at the time of the Irish Rebellion in 1798, Francis McKinley permitted his house to be used by the insurgents as a storehouse for weapons and ammunition. He was already to take the field against the English when a Captain Hanna swooped down on him with a command of soldiers and carried him off a prisoner to Coleraine. Here he was hanged on July 7, 1798. The body now lies in the graveyard at Derry Keighan. The last of the McKinley family left the old house in the early part of the last century. They all went to America.

Sir Thomas Lipton has a gallant way of paying pretty compliments to women. Driving through Washington on the day he took luncheon at the White House with President Roosevelt, he passed a huge red automobile that stood before an imposing mansion A young girl sat in the automobile, and as Sir Thomas glided by she bowed to him. He, however, failed to see her. The young girl looked embarrassed, thought a moment, then took hold of the wheel of her machine, and shot after the English knight. Soon the great automobile overtook the carriage and halted. The young girl an old friend of Sir Thomas, extended her hand, and as he took it she said, reproachfully, You passed me a little while ago without looking at me. With a gallant smile and inclination of the head, Sir Thomas answered if I had looked at you I couldn't have passed you.

In the garden of Godolphin Vicarage, near Helston Gornwall, there is yellow calcolaria (says the 'Western Morning News') which has attained the circumsference of twenty feet. It presents an attractive spectacle, as it is laden with a profusion of yellow flowers. It has never had any protection, and has been out of doors for the last seven or eight years.

It is only a very few years ago that it was considered bad taste for women in society to wear jewellery in the daytime. Now (remarks the 'Express') it is fashionable to wear not only diamonds and pearls with afternoon costumes, but also a variety of other gems. The craze for barbaric jewellery was perhaps accountable for this departure in the first instance. At any rate, at any society function nowadays a full dress day costume is not complete without a diamond chain or pearl collar, while brooches, pendants, and trinkets of turquoises, sapphires, rubies or emeralds in conjunction with the dainty jewelled watch and popular paste or turquoise buttons are always to be seen Even for morning wear the simple shirt has diamond or pearl links and studs.

It is worth recalling, just after the 55th anniversary of his birth, that the Parliamentary record of Mr. A. J. Balfour, who has just completed a year in the exalted position of Prime Minister, embraces a period of almost thirty years; that during that time he has represented only two constituencies—Hertford, 1874-85, and the Eastern Division of Manchester since the latter year; that he held his first seat in the Cabinet, that of Secretary for Scotland, seventeen years ago; and that with the exception of the years 1892-95 he has been leader of the House of Commons since 1891. Since that year Mr. Balfour has been Chancellor of Edinburgh University, of which he is an honorary LL.D., and he has held the offices of Lord Rector of St. Andrews and of Glasgow Universities. Close upon a quarter of a century has elapsed since the Premier's best known work, A Defence of Philosophic Doubt, was published, and the passing years, while they have added to his interests, have in no wise diminished his penchant for philosophic studies. Mr. Balfour numbers among his intimate friends Dr. Hutchison Stirling, the doyen of Scottish philosophers, and Mr. R. B. Haldane. M.P., who wrote thus of the Prime Minister some months ago; Mr. Balfour is not only in one of the greatest positions in the world—possibly the greatest—but he is endowed with one of the finest intellects that is anywhere to be found. and this appeals profoundly to my faculty of admiration, not the less profoundly that I am of another party in politics.

Mr. Andrew Lang is well known as a prolific writer, and it is interesting to know how he finds time for so much work. In Longman's Magazine he gives the diary of a day:—

June 23.—9 30. Breakfast.
10—1·30 p.m. Scribbled.
1·30. Luncheon.
2·5. At Lord's. Poor show from Cambridge. They had to take off Trott to let the Light Blues get in to three figures.
5.7. Sat in Kensington Gardens. Tall girls playing ball in a glade, like Nausicaa. N.B.—Not so like, on closer inspection.
8. Dined at home.
10. Wrote letters.
11. Bed.

There does not seem very much time for work here. Perhaps it was one of Mr. Lang's days off.

An eminent brain specialist recently said that in a few years time motor maniacs would probably be found in large numbers in the asylums. The latest evil caused by motoring is said to be automobile fact. The nervous system can't last very long under the strain of tooling an automobile seventy miles an hour says an American contemporary. So it shows first of all in the features. The automobile face has come to be recognised among the medical profession.

It appears, according to our contemporary, that the face is the sum total of a lot of tensions. There is the tension of the hands which guide the steering wheel—the twist of even a tenth of a second too long and the machine is ditched. ruined, perhaps, and the chauffeur injured, if not killed. There is the tension of the eyes—the tension of ever trying to pierce the dust in front, to see what is happening 500 yards ahead because you and your auto will be there in a few seconds. There's the wind and the dust, too both factors in making up the automobile face. A summer zephyr of ten miles an hour becomes a tornado of seventy miles when you hurl yourself in the teeth of it. Human eyes were never built for such a strain So gradually they bulge out, half demonlike, half human, streaked with blood and yellowed where they should be white. This tension binds the lips too; the tension which a man undergoes when he realizes that unless his nerves stay with him it is injury or even death, So lines, tiny ones at first, start from the corners of the mouth and radiate fan-like across the face. Other lines run from the eyes, So in your typical automobile face eyes get to be nothing but two slits in the features. The remedy, we should have thought, is to go slow. We can testify that it is possible to travel at twenty miles an hour on an automobile without developing any symptoms of tension.

WRITERS AND READERS.

This month will see the completion of the new three-and sixpenny edition of Mr. Thomas Hardy's novels which Messrs. Macmillan are issuing. The fiction makes seventeen volumes, and the verse two volumes. Mr. Hardy's admirers will wonder when he is to increase the edition from nineteen volumes, an awkward number, to twenty.

Mr. Crockett, who recently made a journey through Spain, is now gathering his impressions into a book. It will consist of the articles entitled The Adventurer in Spain, which he has been contributing to Good Words. The volume will be, as they have been fully illustrated from photographs taken by Mr. Crockett, who is much more than an amateur photographer.

A volume of travel, To the Uttermost Far East, is to be published by Messrs. Harper this autumn. The travelled author is Mr. Charles H. Hawes, a Cambridge man, who has many odd experiences to relate. He was able to make a study of Saghalien the Russian penal settlement lying in the Pacific, and a striking series of photographs will testify to what he saw.

Mr. W. G. Collingwood, who was intimately associated with Ruskin, has written a volume which indicates its contents in the title, Ruskin Relics. It is a gossipy account of the places and things that came into his everyday life, as for example, his boat Jump at Coniston. There is a picture of the little craft adrift, and there are various sketches by Ruskin himself, of whom Mr. Collingwood has already published a biography. His present volume will be issued by Messrs. Isbister in the course of the autumn.

Dr. Stewart, of Lovedale, a well-known South African college for educating the native races, last year delivered the Duff lectures at Edinburgh. They are associated with missionary work and with the name of Dr. Alexander Duff. Dr. Steward has now cast his lectures into a book which Messrs. Oliphant, Anderson are about to publish. It is an exhaustive history of missionary effort in South Africa. Dr. Steward has been a prominent figure in this work, and nobody is better qualified to write on it.

The present work, we are told of one which is appearing through Messrs. Revell, is an attempt to interpret the characteristics of modern Japan in the light of social science. The book is called The Evolution of the Japanese, and is by an American missionary, Mr. Sidney L. Gulick. He has lived for many years in Japan, and the main task which he has here set himself is an analysis of the Japanese national character. In a word, it is a book on Japan from within, with broad lights on the races and language of the East, in contrast to a mere book of travel.

A volume on Scotland, Historic and Romantic, from the point of view of an American lady, should be interesting. A year ago a book so entitled, by Mrs. Hornor Lansdale, appeared in America. An edition, revised by Mr. Walter B. Blaikie, is being issued in the Scottish capital by Messrs. Oliphant, Anderson. Mrs. Lansdale says the call for an Edinburgh edition of her book, addressed primarily to American readers, has greatly pleased her. I venture, she adds, to offer this edition to Scottish readers if only to testify my profound admiration for their country and my intense interest in its history.

A new series of short French texts is to be issued immediately by Mr. Nutt under the general editorship of Mr. de V. Payen-Payne. In the past it has often been simply a case of different publishers vying with each other in issuing the same texts. How many editons are there of Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme, Le Roi des Montagnes, or Colomba? Mr. Payen-Payne has endeavoured, either by selecting new authors or unhackneyed portions of old favourites, to avoid anything that has been over-edited. The volumes will contain enough material to occupy junior forms for a term, and will give senior forms a sufficient example of an author's style.

A book which seeks, by word and picture to reveal Nature as seen under the microscope will shortly be published by Messrs. Isbister. It is by Mr. John J. Ward, who entitles it Minute Marvels of Nature, shown by photo-micrographs. Mr. Ward remarks:—The purpose of this little volume is not to offer even an elementary text-book on microscopy, but rather to present a readable and popular description of some of the innumerable minute wonders that abound in Nature. He hopes that the book may interest those who already have looked through a microscope into the secret of Nature. He also hopes that it may urge those who have never done so to take up a fascinating study.

Messrs. Methuen have in preparation a miniature edition of the plays and poems of Shakespeare. It will consist of forty volumes, each play being contained in one volume, while the poems and sonnets will be given in three volumes. Short introductions and brief, but sufficient, footnotes will be added by Mr. W. J. Craig, whose qualities as a Shakesperian scholar are widely known. The volumes will be so small as to lie comfortable in the waistcoat pocket, and yet they will be so well printed as to be read with ease. They will appear at regular intervals, at the price of one shilling net, bound in leather.

Mr. Heinemann is published a book by Mr. Jack London, who, notwithstanding his name, is character istically American. His writings have already made some mark here and in America. He entitles this book The Call of the Wild, and its locality is the wilds of Klondyke and Alaska. It is chiefly about a dog, but is not a dog story in the ordinary sense. It is a study of a fine beast, half St. Bernard, half Scotch collie, which, being let run wild, returns to the wolf state. Mr. London's idea is to show the influence which wild nature exercises on animal life.

Over the Border, a new story by Mr. Robert Barr will be published about October by Messrs, Isbister. It has to do with the time of Cromwell.—Mr. Laurence Housman, the author of An Englishwomans' Love Letters, has finished a book with the title The Blue Moon and Other Fairy Tales. Mr. Murray is to publish it.—Messrs. Macmillan are about to issue Mr. James Lane Allen's new story; The Nettle of the Pasture. Mr. Allen now stands very high among the American novelists who are read here.—Erb is a story by Mr. Pett. Ridge which Messrs. Methuen will issue towards the end of August. Erb is the familiar abbreviation of the first name of a character who is secretary to a railway carmen's union.—Limanora: The Island of Progress, an allegory by Mr. Godfrey Sweven, is appearing through Messrs. Putnam.

Mr. Heinemann announces for the autumn a large volume of reproductions of the work of Mr. Sargent R. A. Mrs. Meynell is contributing a note on Mr Sargent's art.—Mr. Justin McCarth's new book, Portraits of the Sixties, which Mr. Fisher Unwin is publishing may be looked for in October.—Signs of life, a book which Mr. Murray announces, consists of a series of lectures on physiology by Dr. Augustus D Weller of the University of London. The lectures were delivered, as they are being published, under the authority of the University.—To their Wisdom While You Wait Series Messrs. Isbister are adding a little volume by Mr. Walter Emmanuel, a familiar contributor to "Punch." It is entitled People—Being Nasty Remarks.—Jacobite Gleanings a volume compiled from State manuscripts by Mr. J. Macbeth Forbes, will be issued at once by Messrs. Oliphant, Anderson.—A shilling people's edition of that well-known work Chamber's Etymological Dictionery of the English Language is appearing immediately.

Among his other titles to reverence, Leo the Thirteenth will dwell gratefully in the memory of lovers of English literature for his attitude to Cardinal Newman.

Death has robbed the twin stages of literature and art their two most picturesque and combative figures in striking Whistler so soon after Henley. If everyone educated at West Point has as much fight in him as the hero of the Butterfly the great Republic may take up the white's man's imperial burden with a light heart. His art was perhaps at times a challenge; his too rare excursions in literature were duels of wit to the death." It would, of course, be high heresy to seek for literature in his art; but it will not be denied that there was evident art in his literature. Many know and have delighted in his biting little pamphlet on the Gentle Art of Making Enemies; let not his Ten o'clock be neggleted by the wise—his enchanting Ten o'clock, as Henley called it, adding that it was an indigestion of strawberries, a feast for the high gods, which he feared had not had anything like the effect to which its art and brilliancy let alone its mere lightness, entitled it.

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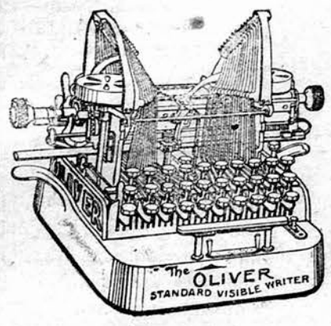

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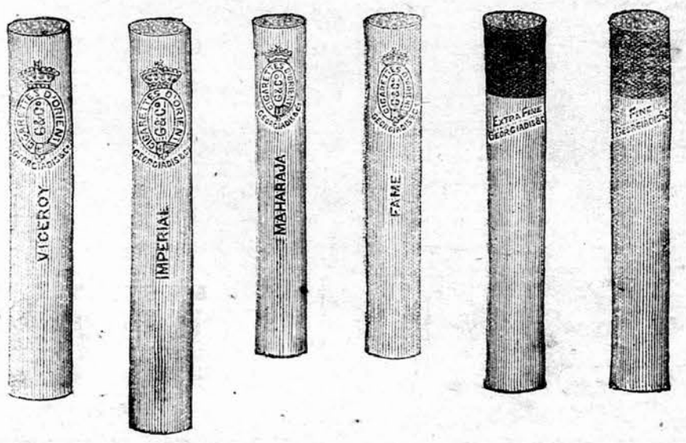

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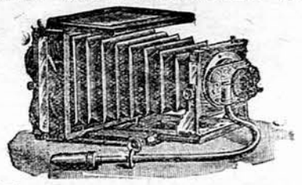

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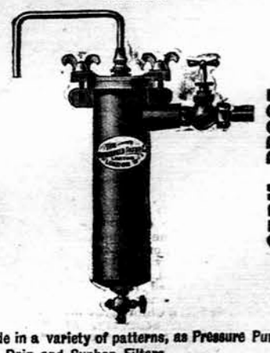

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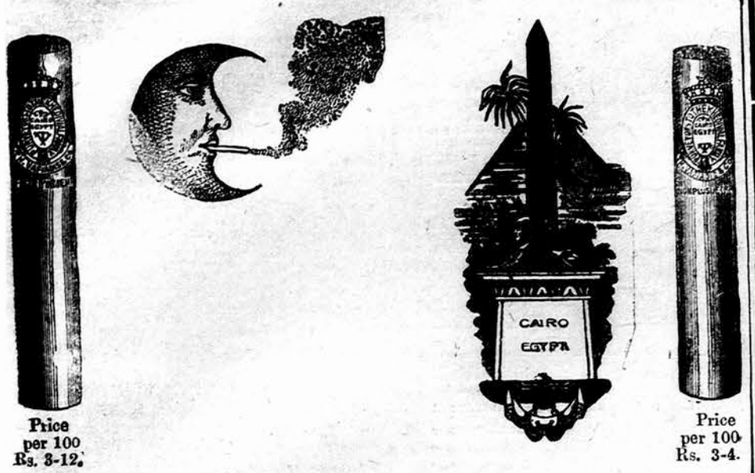

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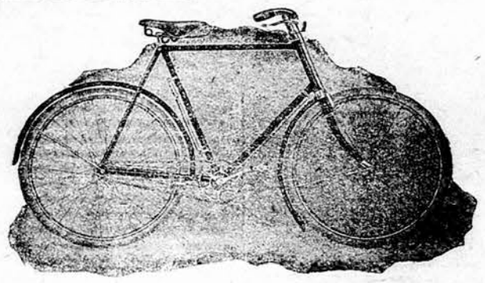

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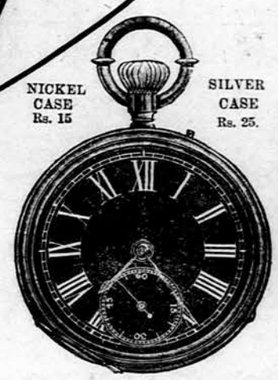

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